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THE WAR AT EASTPORT.

THE war at Eastport is, to use an appropriate Hi-bernianism, no war at all; and, indeed, it cannot well be imagined how so portentous a preparation could result in a more paltry performance. With the KILLIAN "fleets," arms, armies rendezvousing on the Maine border, and the fishery question for an occasion, we should have imagined that some invading might have been done. But, after all the alarm and the sensation news in the papers, not an ounce of powder has been burned, not a bayonet fixed, not a trigger pulled, not a hostile brogan set on British soil. The only attacks on Saxon tyranny have been from the platform of Eastport Town Hall, and the only pistols fired, such as that which Sir JOHN FALSTAFF loaned Prince HAL at the battle of Shrewsbury.

Suppose we review for a moment a few days of Killianism. First came the mysterious announcement of two grand "secret" Fenian expeditions, which was telegraphed all over the country, that the secrecy might be complete. The Fenian advance went, of course, in sailing vessels, for the sake of speed, and appears to have been several score strong. On the 10th, the excitement at Eastport began, and dispatches hurried over the wires. The Fenians had "destroyed communication between St. John and the western towns on the British side"—the garrison at Campo Bello was "increased and throwing up earthworks." The "hotels and boarding-houses were crammed with Fenians from New York"—the inhabitants of New Brunswick were "coming to Eastport for safety"—and, though the Custom-House officer would not allow the "Fenian vessels, armed with howitzers and 20-pounders to go out of the harbor" at midnight, yet the dispatch closed by the assurance that "the Fenians are confident and cool," and that "matters are in statu quo." Meanwhile, British troops and the gunboat *Pylades* were arriving at St. Andrews, the British "base." To add to the excitement, it was announced that the "New Brunswick government was abruptly dissolved, and the partisans fighting among themselves." It was further declared from Fred-erickton that "ninety men had endeavored to ship sixty cases of rifles and thirty of small-arms from Portland to Eastport. The agent of the steamer refused to receive the arms, but the men came on to Eastport."

Now, after that prelude, we would expect a battle, or a reconnaissance, at least, next day. But, on the contrary, the war-cloud has been growing small by degrees ever since. We soon heard of "three Eng-lish war-ships at Eastport with steam constantly up and port-holes open"—the Fenians were "in con-vention"—British troops were deserting and joining the circles, and British sailors mutinying on the gun-boats—Americans were aiding the Fenians—a "mys-terious schooner" had "escaped" and gone no one knew whither, and there was "great excitement"

everywhere. British gunboats were patrolling the St. Croix, and a "suspicious steamer, with the Amer-ican colors, has just passed into the river." What ever became of this last craft is as uncertain as if she were the *Flying Dutchman*. But the other myste-rious schooner turned up very quietly at Calais soon after, with an army of thirty men on board, who have been "quiet and orderly," and only "tried to hire St. Croix hall for a meeting." Meanwhile, "con-tinued arrivals" of Fenians were chronicled, and, on the 13th, it was telegraphed that "KILLIAN re-turned last night with thirty or forty. They are perfectly quiet, having no arms." After this, the Montreal *Gazette* had learned that "300 Fenians had arrived at Bangor and gone East." The Calais tele-gram reported only that "about fifteen Fenians had come from Bangor." Query—What had become of the other 285? The latter telegram reflectively adds that the fifteen had "left by land for Eastport. They could have gone by water at half the expense and time." On the 16th, 120 more Fenians went to Portland from Boston. "They are quiet and orderly in appearance; believed to be armed to the teeth."

By this time, one begins to inquire what sort of a war this "quiet and orderly" one is. A gleam of light breaks in on discovering that the latest Fenian demonstration, excepting tearing down some telegraph wires, consists hitherto of a set of "meetings" in the town halls of Eastport and Calais, with plenty of petty eloquence and blood-and-thunder menace! On this discovery, the movements become at once very tame and spiritless, and details of the arrivals of Brit-ish regulars and volunteers and gunboats, and of small knots of Fenians, excite no interest. Mr. B. DORAN KILLIAN, the leader of this wonderful movement, laid out his plan of campaign on the 17th in a meeting at Calais. "He declared it to be the intention of the Fenians to"—eh, what now? overrun Canada, drive England from the continent, or redeem Ireland? no, but, according to the press report, to "continue hold-ing a convention on that border until the confedera-tion question was settled. Every difficulty that arose under the British flag gave hope to an Irish rebel, and every man that had sucked an Irish mo-ther was a rebel against British tyranny. The Fishery Question was another which the Fenians would see was justly settled;" and both this gentle-man and Mr. SENNOTT "emphatically stated that they did not intend to invade the Provinces."

Is not this a lame and impotent conclusion from so much bravado of preparation? Why, we would rather witness a Bowery stage combat with broad-swords, with the good old "three up and one down" stroke, the sparks flying, and the fated combatant ending up by scuttling around on the stage on a knee and a hand, and striking fire till the last. And, let us ask the explanation of one thing which is specially puzzling. Granted that "quiet and orderly" Fenians, in squads of fifteen, thirty, or "about three hundred," may go down to Eastport or Calais to hold mass meet-ings, whether transported at their own expense or out of the plethoric purse of Treasurer KILLIAN. Pray, why go through the joke of carrying arms from Portland and elsewhere, and having them stopped and released and stopped again at the Custom-House. Why, if Mr. KILLIAN "does not intend to invade the Provinces," why assemble an armed force on the frontier and tear up telegraph wires? This is one of those mysteries, one of those mental fogs, into which only Fenianism can conduct us. We leave, therefore, this problem, in all its grand and dim perplexity.

In the early contests of the JOURNAL with the scientific periodicals of England upon the great inter-national iron-clad question, it labored under the dis-advantage of finding few, if any, advocates of the Monitor system in France or England to whose au-thority it could refer. Such advocates as did appear in those countries, were men who, like the famous Captain COLES, did not themselves comprehend the system, and by their ignorance and unscientific char-acter, only worked harm to the cause, in the easy vic-tory which they offered again and again to their more skilful opponents. As for any argument founded on facts which come from our side of the water, it was received with supercilious disregard of logic and sound sense, and with a cool preliminary denial of the official facts on which that argument was based, which ren-dered even contemptuous disregard unnecessary. And this, of course, was true, independent of that reason-ing on abstract principles which should have convinced all professional thinkers, without the slightest regard to any possible slips or failures (if there had been any) in empirical practice.

Now, however, the tables are beginning to turn. Two English engineers, who, perhaps, in the estima-tion of this country, have long stood in the very front ranks of their profession—we need only mention, without comment, the names of J. SCOTT RUSSELL and JOHN BOURNE—have published, within a few months, their reasons for giving their support to the Monitor system. The extract from SCOTT RUSSELL's admirable work on Naval Architecture appeared in a recent number of the JOURNAL. We now add below a letter not hitherto published in our country, from Mr. JOHN BOURNE. It appears in *Engineering*—a London scientific journal—on the 30th of March, 1866, as follows:

BROADSIDE AND MONITOR IRON-CLADS.

To the Editor of *Engineering*.

SIR:—I should like to see a discussion in your pages as to the com-parative powers of resistance and destruction possessed by a broad-side vessel and a Monitor of equal size. If, for example, we take, as the type of broadside vessels, the *Bellerophon*, the strongest and most perfect of our iron-clads, and if, as the type of the Monitor, we take the *Puritan* or *Dictator*, we shall find that while the guns of the broadside vessel are powerless against the iron tower or low and thick sides of the Monitor, the guns of the Monitor will be able to pierce the thin armor of the broadside vessel with as much ease as if it were pasteboard. The *Bellerophon* carries five guns on each side, of 10½-inch bore. The *Dictator* carries two guns of 15-inch bore, and the *Puritan* two guns of 20-inch bore. The thickness of the armor of the *Bellerophon* is 6 inches. The thickness of the turret of the *Dictator*, is 15 inches; but the *Dictator* is the smaller vessel, and if her displacement were made equal to that of the *Bellerophon*, the turret might be made 24 inches thick, and other parts increased in similar proportion. I have constructed a diagram to show at what angle the guns of the *Bellerophon* could fire down on the deck of the *Dictator* and I find the greatest possible angle to be 10 degrees, and with such an angle I do not see how the recoil is to be taken up; but at such an angle the shot would not penetrate, but would glance off. Experiments were made in America on targets weaker than the *Dic-tator's* deck, inclined at an angle of 15 degrees with the horizon, and fired at from an 11-inch gun, and in no case did the shot pass through. The Monitors, though so low in the water, are perfectly seaworthy, by reason of the precaution taken to make the openings in the deck proceed through high towers or turrets, which the waves cannot over-top; and Monitor vessels have passed with safety through the severest storms, while they are known to be the healthiest vessels in the American Navy. Why then have we not got Monitors? And what should our predicament be if such vessels were suddenly to confront us? I fear we have followed the lead of France too much in this matter, whereas we are certainly more capable than France is of de-termining what arrangement is best.

JOHN BOURNE.

What such authorities in engineering as Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and Mr. BOURNE are doing for the Monitor system in England, coadjutors like the Prince DE JOINVILLE are doing in France. If the latter be less professional than the two others, he is a shrewd, pro-found, and scientific observer. Only a man of that character, indeed, could have thrown Great Britain

into such a ferment as he did, about the time the *Princeton* was built, by his steam pamphlet. We may assume, therefore, that the day of deriding the Monitor system will soon give place to that of investigating them, as this, in turn, will finally make way to the day of hastening to copy them.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

THE Secretary of War, in special orders, has directed the commanders of the military departments of Alabama and Tennessee to immediately honorably discharge all Volunteer organizations serving in their respective commands. In order to facilitate the muster-out, commanding officers of posts have been instructed to concentrate the troops under their commands, with all Government property in their possession, as follows: Alabama—The Eighth Iowa and Thirty-fourth New Jersey, at Selma; One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York, at Montgomery; Twenty-first Missouri, Fort Morgan; Forty-fourth United States colored infantry, at Huntsville. All commissary stores not needed by the troops at the posts of Selma and Montgomery will be turned over to the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. Proper receipts will be taken therefor, and the amounts so turned over will be reported to the dépôt commissary at Mobile, Alabama. Upon the completion of the muster-out of the above-named organizations, they will be placed en route to their respective States for discharge and final payment. The Fifteenth United States infantry is the only regiment remaining in the Department of Alabama. Tennessee—The following-named regiments are ordered to be mustered out at the hereinafter-mentioned points: Sixteenth United States colored infantry, at Chattanooga; Seventeenth United States colored infantry, at Nashville; One Hundred and Eleventh United States colored infantry, at Nashville; Third United States colored artillery, at Memphis.

CAPTAIN J. R. HYNES, who is working under the direction of Colonel LUDINGTON, Quartermaster Department of Washington, has been engaged for the last three months in removing the remains of the Union soldiers from the different parts of Virginia to the National Cemetery at Arlington, and has identified and removed about 1,600 bodies. In the neighborhood of 200 graves have been reported to Colonel LUDINGTON, which are scattered around Darnestown, Rockville, and Poolesville, Md., where men were buried who died of wounds at the houses of citizens, in the vicinity of the different battle-fields. Captain HYNES's force will soon commence the removal of them either to Arlington or to the nearest cemetery.

THE PRESIDENT has approved the joint resolution providing that the true intent and meaning of the words "or in the line of duty," used in the fourth section of the act approved March 3, 1865, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," requires that the benefit of the provisions of said section shall be extended to any enlisted man or other person entitled by law to bounty, who has been or may be discharged by reason of a wound received while actually in service under military orders, not at the time on furlough or leave of absence, nor engaged in any unlawful or unauthorized act or pursuit.

GENERAL LEW. WALLACE has written a long letter criticizing both the military bills before Congress. He says they fall short in that they neglect the lessons of the war, make no reference to the loyalty, intelligence and individual improvement of the rank and file, and disclose no attempt to make the service honorable, so as to secure the enlistment of first-class men. He urges the extension of the West Point system to the rank and file of the Army, and shows at length how it could be applied. The letter produced an order to the Military Committee of the Senate to inquire into the expediency of providing a system of education for the soldiers, that the Army may become a nursery of officers and citizens.

THE extra-duty enlisted men employed on detailed service at Major-General AVOUR's Headquarters, and subsisted at the Government barracks, corner of Twenty-first and I streets, Washington, have petitioned their commanding officer for an allowance of commutation of fuel, quarters and rations, as they would prefer money to Government accommodations. They allege that as the detailed soldiers at the War Department, Quartermaster-General's and the Freedmen's Bureau receive commutation, it would be but a matter of justice to treat them similarly.

DR. W. A. SPENCE, who was Surgeon of the post hospital at Richmond, Va., during the Rebellion, states, in reply to the inquiry made by the Government authorities, whether he could furnish any information concerning the

Union dead buried near Richmond, that he had induced the undertaker to keep a record of all the Federal soldiers that were buried, and to mark their graves; but the object sought was frustrated by the destruction of the records in the great fire that occurred on the evacuation of the city.

THE PRESIDENT has proclaimed the treaty made between the United States and the Winnebago Indians. The tribe convey to the Government all their right, title and interest in their present reservation in the Territory of Dakota. In consideration of this, the United States cede land to them in Nebraska, and agree to subsist them for one year in their new home, and furnish them with saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, guns, horses, and whatever may be necessary to their domestic comfort.

THE Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, under instructions from Major-General MEIGS, will sell, in a few weeks, all the Government property in the vicinity of Forts Carroll, Lincoln, Totten, Slocum, Stevens, Reno and Sumner, consisting of two hundred and fifteen frame buildings. Also, at the same time and places, will be sold, for the Engineering Department, the lumber, timber, abattis, etc., connected with each of the dismantled forts.

SINCE the 1st inst., Major W. A. LA MOTTE, Chief Mustering Officer, Department of Washington, has discharged, on account of expiration of term of service, eleven commissioned officers, and four hundred and seventy-eight non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth regiments, United States Veteran Volunteers. These organizations will be broken up shortly.

THE Union dead at Fort Pillow are being reinterred in a neat cemetery, over which a monument is to be raised. The Rebel dead remain neglected by both friends and foes. The work of disinterring the Rebel dead, buried upon private property in the Shenandoah Valley, to be interred at Winchester, is now being prosecuted. The graves of the National Cemetery at Andersonville are to be planted with flowers.

THE rendezvous for returned Volunteers at Jackson, Michigan, will be discontinued and broken up after the 20th instant. Detroit Barracks will be used for the remaining Michigan Volunteers to be discharged. The commissioned officers will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

By order of Lieutenant-General GRANT, Major E. M. CAMP, commanding at Soldiers' Rest, Washington, will discontinue the special relief in rations, etc., to discharged soldiers and their families at the "Rest," on the 1st of May. Rations and quarters will, as heretofore, continue to be issued to soldiers in transitu.

A DISPATCH from Memphis, Tenn., dated April 13th, says: Four companies of the Sixteenth U. S. Regulars, two hundred strong, have arrived to garrison the fort. The negro troops will be mustered out as soon as the commissary of musters arrives from Chattanooga.

ON Saturday evening, of last week, seven companies of the Eighteenth U. S. infantry, under command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel MEISNER, left St. Louis by boat for Leavenworth. On their arrival at the latter point they will be sent overland to different posts along the plains.

AN order has been issued by the War Department to all the Assistant Commissioners of Freedmen in the Southern States instructing them to inform the people that the recent proclamation of the PRESIDENT did not release them from the operations and government of military law.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all bands belonging to Volunteer organizations serving in the Departments will be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

THE OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The official register of the Volunteer force, which has been compiled in accordance with an act of Congress, is to consist of eight parts, which will be sold at one dollar each, by the Superintendent of Public Printing, in Washington, to whom the price may be sent by mail. The first part, embracing the register of the New England troops, has already made its appearance. The following shows the scope of the volume:

PART 1.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

PART 2.—New York, New Jersey.

PART 3.—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia.

PART 4.—West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky.

PART 5.—Ohio, Michigan.

PART 6.—Indiana, Illinois.

PART 7.—Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada.

PART 8.—Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, Colorado, Indian, Dakota, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Veteran Reserve Corps, First Army Corps (Veteran), Miscellaneous, Colored troops.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

MR. GRIMES has introduced into the Senate a bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy, which provides for the following line officers of the Navy in each grade: 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 60 captains, 90 commanders, 108 lieutenants, 160 ensigns; and in other grades the number now allowed by law. *Provided*, that the increase in the grades below that of rear-admiral, and above that of lieutenant, shall be selected from officers who have been efficient and faithful during the war; and provided, also, that promotions shall be made from the grade next below, and that the number of rear-admirals, active and retired, shall be limited to 21. Provision is made for filling vacancies below the office of rear-admiral and of line officers of the Marine Corps below that of colonel commandant, by selection and promotion by seniority alternately—that is to say, if the vacancies first occurring be filled by selection, the next must be filled by seniority, and so on. *Provided*, that no selection shall be made of any officer having more than one-third of the officers of his grade senior to him on the register; and provided further, that such selection shall be made from officers possessing the highest character and professional qualifications, including a knowledge of steam engineering, the French and Spanish languages, international law, and a clear record for honorable service; and the Secretary may call a board of officers to assist him in case of doubt.

This bill is understood to be in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, who deems it advisable to increase the number of line officers, but not to the extent of the number of Volunteers added to the Regular service by the House bill. He would recommend an increase to the total amount of \$57 in all grades. The number allowed by existing laws is 712. He considers this number adequate to all the exigencies of the public service on peace establishment. With reference to the provision for promotion by selection, he says that the law for the advancement of officers for conspicuous conduct has been carried into effect in the promotion of such heroes as FARAGUT, ROGERS, ROWAN, WORDEN, WINSLOW and CUSHING. The wisdom of the law by which such promotions have been made, he thinks, cannot be controverted. But there are other officers who have done excellent service whose cases cannot be reached under the stringent terms of the law.

The resolution of thanks to General HANCOCK has passed the Senate; also the House joint resolution appointing the following gentlemen managers of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers: RICHARD J. OGLESBY, of Illinois, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and FREDERICK SMYTH, of New Hampshire, of the first class, to serve six years; LEWIS B. GAUCKEL, of Ohio; JAY COOKE, of Pennsylvania, and P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS, of Missouri, of the second class, to serve four years; JOHN H. MARTINDALE, of New York; HORSTED G. STEBBINS, of California, and GEORGE H. WALKER, of Wisconsin, of the third class, to serve two years.

The bill to provide that soldiers' individual memorials shall be carried through the mails at the usual rate of printed matter, and the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for war expenses, have passed the Senate. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether the full Army Register has been compiled in accordance with a resolution of March 7, 1865; what its cost would be, etc.

MR. SPRAGUE introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to change the names of forts called after prominent Rebels, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MR. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill passed by the House to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy, with an amendment in the first section relative to assistant and passed assistant paymasters.

As amended the bill read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the active list of the pay corps of the Navy shall consist of eighty paymasters, forty passed assistant paymasters and thirty assistant paymasters. Paymasters shall be regularly promoted and commissioned from passed assistant paymasters, and passed assistant paymasters from assistant paymasters; and all passed assistant paymasters authorized by this act to be appointed who have heretofore been appointed and commissioned assistant paymasters, and all assistant paymasters hereby authorized to be appointed shall be selected from those who have served as acting assistant paymasters for the term of two years, and who were eligible to appointment in that grade when they were appointed acting assistant paymasters as aforesaid, subject, however, to such examinations as are required by law, and such as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That passed assistant paymasters shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and their annual pay shall be at sea fifteen hundred dollars, on other duty fourteen hundred dollars, and on leave or waiting orders twelve hundred dollars.

MR. WILSON presented several petitions of Army officers for increasing pay, which were referred to the Military Committee.

MR. SHERMAN introduced a resolution calling upon the PRESIDENT to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the Military Board recently assembled at St. Louis in

relation to brevet appointments in the Regular Army, which was adopted.

Mr. SCHENCK's Army Bill was brought up in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, and has been in active discussion ever since. Various attempts have been made to alter or strike out the clause establishing the Veteran Reserve Corps as part of the Regular Army, but they have been only decidedly voted down, with the exception of the following, added to the fifth section:

Provided, That all officers of the existing Veteran Reserve Corps, excepting those now actually detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, or otherwise actually employed, shall, on the passage of this act, be mustered out of service, and put upon the same footing with other disabled officers not now in the service.

The fact that the provision for striking out the Veteran Reserve Corps was lost by the very marked majority of fifty-four, indicated the temper of the House on this subject. The third section of the bill was amended by providing that two of the new cavalry regiments shall be composed of colored men. An amendment making commissions in the Veteran Reserve and colored regiments open alike to all officers who have served honorably in the Volunteer and Regular forces, instead of confining the appointments to officers who have been disabled, or who served with these classes of troops exclusively, was lost by three majority, and a proposition to make graduates of the Military Academy eligible to appointments as second lieutenants in the colored regiments was so generally opposed that it was withdrawn without a vote. A proposition to recommit the bill with instructions to report a bill which shall not organize an army of more than 40,000 men, was voted down.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, and such other information as may be on record or on file in his Department, showing what are the facts in the case, and what steps have been taken to bring to justice and punishment the murderers of eighteen soldiers of the First and Second regiments of North Carolina loyal infantry, alleged to have been tried and executed by order of the Rebel Generals PICKETT and HOKE, under the pretext of their being deserters from the Confederate service. Also a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the House any correspondence with the French Government with regard to the withdrawal of the forces from Mexico which may have been exchanged since the correspondence communicated to the House with the President's Message of January 5, 1866; whether that correspondence has been published by the French Government among the official documents communicated to the French Chambers or not, and especially any correspondence in regard to any specific promise from the French Emperor to put a stop to his proceedings in the sister Republic of Mexico, and discontinue Imperialism there.

A joint resolution has passed the House, directing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Mrs. MARTHA MCCOOK, widow of the late Major McCook, of Jefferson County, Ohio, in consideration of the services of her husband and eight sons to the country in the war for the Union, four of whom perished of wounds received in battle in the line of their duty, an annuity of \$250, to be paid semi-annually.

The bill for the relief of paymasters in the Army has been recommitted by the House to the Committee on Military Affairs. Its prospect of passing is not brilliant.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Paymaster-General of the Army to furnish the House with the names of all paymasters, or additional paymasters, against whom stoppages are now standing, and the nature and cause of the same.

Mr. ROGERS presented the joint resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature in favor of increasing the salaries of Naval officers; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill providing for the National Militia has been reported to the Senate from the Military Committee, but not yet acted upon.

Both Houses of Congress have concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill. The chief matter in difference was the appropriation for the purchase of the Oakman & Eldridge wharf at Charlestown, and this was lost; also the appropriation of \$5,000 for testing petroleum as a fuel. The House agreed to the Senate appropriations for the New York Navy Yard and the Naval Academy, with the exception of that for a foundry at the latter place.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ADAM E. KING, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Middle Military Department, has recently been confirmed as Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers "for special acts of gallantry during the campaign of 1864, and distinguished good conduct throughout the war." General KING was on the staff of General RICKETTS, commanding Division in the Sixth Corps, at the battle of the Monocacy, in which action he was very severely wounded.

NEW BOOKS.

The book of the month, the book of the season, even on both shores of the Atlantic, is unquestionably VICTOR HUGO's "Les Travailleurs de la Mer." This volume has been neatly and handsomely published in New York, from the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in Walker street. The plot of the story is extremely simple in one regard. It is founded upon the actual toil and ordinary occupation and experience of the people of the Isle of Guernsey, its scene. But, under the strong manipulation of VICTOR HUGO, these common details become weird, grotesque, mysterious, surrounded with strange ideas and fancies; and are led up to the illustration of the central idea of "the necessity or fate imposed by things." It is a volume simpler in construction than "Les Miserables" or "Notre Dame de Paris;" but quite as imaginative, as strange, and as powerfully descriptive as the former. No other author would dare to base a great story on material so slight and plot so flimsy. The personal descriptions of heroes and heroine—GILLIAT, DERUCHETTE, SIEUR CLUBIN, are very extraordinary, and it must be added, a little marvelous, for satisfactory evidence. A considerable part of the volume is devoted to the hero's endeavors to raise, single-handed, the machinery of a wrecked steamer from the rocky cliff where the waves had washed it. And, strange as it may seem, the working out of this problem, solitary and fantastical as it is, cannot fail to be, in spite of its abnormal and objectionable literary character, fascinating to most readers. Of course, every thing in nature around the wild scene, and every humane motion, aids to prevent any monotony in so concentrated a description. The most startling picture at this point, perhaps, is that of the *pieuvre*—a repulsive monster of the sea, for whose name we know no equivalent, but which seems, from the description, to combine all the worst features of the skate, the cuttle-fish and the devil-fish, beside an imaginary malignity, added by the fertile fancy of VICTOR HUGO. This compound a *un aspect de scorbut et de gangrene. C'est de la maladie arrangée en monstruosité.* We recommend, by all means, the perusal of the novel in the original. It is impossible to perfectly render into English the idiomatic and often grotesque style of VICTOR HUGO. His vocabulary is sometimes at once the puzzle and the despair of the translator.

MR. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND's "Campaigns of a Non-Combatant" is one of the most lively, racy, and entertaining of the recent publications of its class. MR. TOWNSEND is well known as war-correspondent, lecturer, magazinist, editor, and poet, and in all departments of his profession of *littérateur* has achieved remarkable success. His present book is rather too economically published by BLELOCK & Co., its inferior paper and binding being not at all worthy of the story itself; but its cheapness has, at least, procured it a very wide circulation. The "Campaigns and Romances Abroad" is written in a very pleasant and chatty way, without pretentious prologue or special claim to consideration. It is a record of personal adventure from one of the most enterprising and popular of the Virginia war-correspondents of the New York Press. It is mainly descriptive, and its pleasantly conversational style gives the work both ease and interest. It does not pretend, in the main, to go beyond the eyesight and earshot of the narrator. Such brief criticisms upon public events, military movements and problems of political economy as crop out here and there, are only by way of casual accompaniment, and are not an essential portion of the task. Indeed, it is chiefly upon these infrequent reflections and observations that dissent may be expressed—and they generally contain a mixture of shrewd and striking truth with their individual opinion upon disputed points. The real value, and the real charm, of MR. TOWNSEND's book, is its accurate photography, so to speak, of the scenes through which his duties led him. Nothing appeared to him too trifling to record, and nothing too doubtful not to attempt. His wayside pictures of what one could see in travelling with the Army are very entertaining, and give a better idea of the daily life in that region than more formal and dignified, but less detailed, historic works. His autobiographical experiences were often amusing. Were the narration of them only a little less personal, the book would be open to the charge of being self-occupied and conceited. But its very frankness and naïveté in this respect redeems it, and the closeness with which the book is confined to personal participation in great public scenes is something audacious. The narrative, though often hasty and careless, is picturesque and it is faithful; so that MR. TOWNSEND's style may be described as one of picturesque fidelity. This book shows how much one with no extraordinary aids to observation may see and hear, by guarding against absorption and reflection, and keeping eyes and ears wide open.

HARPER & BROTHERS have recently added a large number of excellent works to their list of publications. Among these are LIVINGSTONE's exceedingly interesting and instructive "Expedition to the Tamboi and its Tributaries;"

Dr. I. W. DRAPER's standard "Text-book on Physiology," which is a concise abridgement of the author's larger work, for the use of schools and colleges; and Senator FOOTE's "War of the Rebellion," with a portrait of himself, looking like the *pater Anchises* he quotes in the title-page. To this book we have already referred at length in our editorial columns. Among the new novels—of which the HARPER'S press is prolific—is "Maxwell Drewitt," by F. G. TRAFFORD, the author of the rather better known "Phemie Keller." It is an entertaining story of modern English and Irish life, and contains some interesting glances at the political economy of Ireland.

"Ireland is as great an enigma; she cannot get on. If her sons and daughters go to England or America they can push their way up, but they will not push here. We are alike in all ranks. There is my uncle at Kincorth, and there is his poorest tenant; they cling together, and love one another, because their ways are the same, their ideas are identical. They are both thoroughly Irish; they do not see the use of 'taking so much trouble,' of 'being so particular.' What their ancestors did is surely good enough for them; and so where the rushes grew a hundred years ago, they are growing still; where the dunghap was piled in their grandfather's time, it stands fouling the air to this present day."

"But you have done so much! I cannot understand your talking in this manner."

"I have done much; but mark you, if I were dead to-morrow, and an Irish gentleman took this place, in twelve months' time the lawn would be turned into grazing, and the weeds would be growing beside the drive. I go to England and see velvet lawns, and clean well-rolled walks. I come back here and I pay a visit to any house in the neighborhood—to Lord MARDEN's or your cousin's, or any gentleman's residence—and up to their very hall-doors the grass is half a foot long, and the gravel cuts my boots, and the weeds grow rank and luxuriant. If the gentry kept their places in the same order as the English, our laborers would find employment about our gardens and pleasure-grounds alone. But we are all alike," finished MAXWELL, bitterly; "all—all alike."

"To me," went on Mr. PAYOK, "love of pleasure and indifference to luxuries seem the curse of the country. To do as little work, to live on as little money as possible, appears to be the aim and object of every man, woman and child I meet. It makes it a pleasant country to travel in; but I should not care to live in it all the year round."

The new Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Dr. HOLLAND, is, beyond all comparison, the most acceptable, the most interesting, most appreciative, most accurate, and best of all the biographies of the late PRESIDENT. The volumes of RAYMOND, BARRETT, SCRIPPS and others appear partisan, political and mixed with unworthy purpose, contrasted with this more genuine tribute to great worth. No other biography really rises to a level with its subject; most other biographies are dry, dull, and are chiefly absorbed with the mighty events, military and political, which surrounded the career of President LINCOLN; but this book is personal, sympathetic, and discloses at once the many-sided character of the PRESIDENT, the statesman and the man. Such tributes to ABRAHAM LINCOLN as those of LOWELL's magnificent "Commencement Ode," BROWNELL's poem, and the keen analysis of EMERSON, instinctively strike us as far juster and far more appreciative than the cold periods of BANCROFT's oration. The judgment of history will confirm that of the more enthusiastic of the late PRESIDENT's admirers, especially since this judgment is noticeably free from any sycophantic attribution of "genius" or fathomless depth to his character, and is founded on what he was. Dr. HOLLAND, in his manly preface, says: "I have not attempted to disguise or conceal my own personal partiality for Mr. LINCOLN, and my thorough sympathy with the political principles to which his life was devoted." The model dedication is impressive by its simplicity and earnestness: "To ANDREW JOHNSON, to whom Providence has assigned the completion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's labors, I dedicate this record of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's life; with the prayer that history, which will associate their names forever, may be able to find no seam where their administrations were joined, and mark no change of texture by which they may be contrasted."

The style of Dr. HOLLAND is lucid, simple, entertaining, and well-fitted in tone and temper to his subject. The comparative attention he awards to different epochs and events of Mr. LINCOLN's life is judicious, as is also his treatment of the difficult problem of introducing extracts from Mr. LINCOLN's letters and speeches. We are glad to find attention directed to Mr. LINCOLN's famous canvass with Judge DOUGLAS in Illinois. His addresses in that campaign are worthy, for constitutional authority and legal acumen, to go down to posterity with those of CLAY and WEBSTER. Mr. LINCOLN had a far keener appreciation of the character of the American Constitution than most of his contemporaries; and we personally know of instances in which his Illinois speeches proved convincing to persons who, in distant States, examined them, with those of his great rival, to find some guide upon the difficult questions then at issue. The volume is brought out in a style very creditable to its publisher, GURDON BILL, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and illustrated with carefully executed engravings.

MR. WHITTIER's little Winter idyll, "Snow-Bound," has been received with great favor. It is not a work of extraordinary elaboration on the one hand, nor of great intensity of feeling on the other. But it is a faithful and beautiful picture of simple New England life half a century since, revived with poetic touch, and full of true and tender feeling. TICKNOR & FIELDS, who published Snow-Bound, also bring out "The Freedman's Book," by Mrs. L. M. CHILD. This, as its name imports, is a volume prepared for the freed slaves, with the design of giving them "fresh

"strength and courage from this true record of what colored men have accomplished, under great disadvantages." It consists of condensed biographies of TOUSSAINT, BANNEKER, and other noted Africans, little poems, sketches, and extracts from anti-slavery speeches suitable for the book, and is likely to be of great use. The volume is entirely a charitable one, and deserves wide circulation among the people it is designed to improve and elevate. The colored contributors almost equal in number the white authors.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL VAN BUREN.

JAMES LYMAN VAN BUREN, late Major and Brevet Brigadier-General in the Volunteer service, died on Friday, the 18th of April, after a long and painful illness contracted while in the service. Four days before his death the anniversary came round of the surrender of Lee; thirteen days before his death his term of military service ended; but he died a soldier, and in defence of his country, not less truly than those who fell on the field of battle.

He was born June 21, 1837; lived always in the State of New York, and received the greatest part of his education in the City of New York. In July, 1862, he was admitted to the New York Free Academy. He remained there until July, 1866, having reduced the five years' course to four years, by passing from the lowest to the fourth class early in his first term. He stood high, but not highest, in his studies, and graduated the sixth in a class of thirty. His highest reputation was among the students, among whom he always occupied a leading position, and of whose societies—literary or other—he was constantly an officer and manager. After graduating, he remained a while as resident graduate. He then began the study of law in the office of Messrs. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD, with whom, in one capacity or another, he remained three years. In June, 1860, he went to Europe, visited England, Holland, Belgium, France and Germany; travelled more extensively through Switzerland and Italy, and returned in January, 1861.

With the outbreak of the Rebellion he became eager to join the National Army, but it was not until the Autumn that he obtained a reluctant consent to doing so. He had always declared that he would accept no commission of higher rank than second lieutenant; that rank was offered him in the Fifty-third New York Volunteers, the then so-called "D'Epineuil Zouaves," and he accepted it. In September the regiment was encamped on Staten Island; in October it was ordered to Annapolis, where it formed part of the Army that was collecting for the Burnside Expedition. While at Annapolis he was transferred to the United States Signal Corps, retaining his regimental rank. On the sailing of the Expedition he was ordered to duty, as signal officer, on General FOSTER's staff. At the battle of Roanoke Island he was with General FOSTER, who commanded the United States forces engaged, but acted as Aide-de-Camp, and was much exposed. At the battle of Newbern he served in the same capacity.

After the victory at Newbern, headquarters was established in that city, and Lieutenant VAN BUREN was transferred (date of March 23, 1862), to General BURNSIDE's staff, and acted as Judge-Advocate of the Department. On June 4th he was ordered to report to the Military Governor of North Carolina—STANLEY—who had just arrived, and who had applied for his services. He acted as Military Secretary to Governor STANLEY until General BURNSIDE left North Carolina. While in this position he received his commission of Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Major.

General McCLELLAN being defeated before Richmond, General BURNSIDE brought up a part of his Army to Virginia, leaving Major-General FOSTER in command in North Carolina. The Ninth corps was formed of those and of other troops, and the command given to Major-General BURNSIDE, on whose staff Major VAN BUREN continued as Aide-de-Camp, but he came from Newbern to Washington, and thence to New York, under orders, and did not reach the Army until the day after Antietam. General McCLELLAN was soon after removed, and General BURNSIDE assumed command of the Army of the Potomac.

Early in the Winter of 1862-3, Major VAN BUREN came home sick. He was dangerously ill, and was still confined to his bed when General BURNSIDE was relieved, at his own request, from command of the Army, and came North to await orders. "Waiting orders," he and his staff remained until midsummer, then came the order to take command of the Department of the Ohio, and to remove headquarters to Cincinnati. Then followed months of preparation and organization, until August saw the advance begin, and the first few days of September brought with them the fall of Knoxville. The admirably conducted and completely successful East Tennessee campaign was closed by LONGSTREET's counter invasion after Chickamauga, the siege of Knoxville, and the relief of the city by SHERMAN after GRANT's victory at Chattanooga. Through all these stormy times Major VAN BUREN was on active and constant duty.

When the Spring of 1864 approached, the Ninth corps was ordered to New York to recruit. Recruit they did, and once more encamped at Annapolis, expecting another expedition coastwise. But they were suddenly transferred to Virginia, and joined the "Armies operating against Richmond." The history of that great campaign is recent; the Ninth corps passed through it all, and found themselves in front of Petersburg and besieging. Major VAN BUREN received his Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy for services in the campaign of 1864; and then Brevet Colonelcy for services the year previous at Knoxville. He shared in the assault when the Petersburg mine was exploded. When General BURNSIDE applied for, and received, leave of absence, and left the corps to General PARKS, Colonel VAN BUREN came North with him, but soon after returned to serve with General PARKS. The Fort Steadman fight came, the advance of the left followed, the Ninth corps shared in the assault of the second of April, on the defences of Petersburg, and entered the city.

This ended VAN BUREN's varied services in the field. He came to New York to await orders, received his brevet of Brigadier-General, and was ordered to duty on the staff of General PARKS, commanding the District of New York. While on this duty he was taken sick, August, 1865—a sickness from which he never arose. He suffered through the Autumn and Winter, and died, unwounded after many exposures, of organic disease contracted three years before. He was beloved as few men are. The writer of this notice, his intimate friend for fifteen years, desires to write his memoir, not for publication, but that other friends may have a record of his life, and asks the assistance of those who knew him while in the service. The editor of the JOURNAL will receive any answers to this appeal. The task will be undertaken at once.

MR. SCHENCK'S ARMY BILL.

In bringing up the Army Bill for consideration in the House of Representatives, on the 14th instant, Mr. SCHENCK gave the following explanation and defence of those features of his bill in which it differs from the one reported to the Senate by Mr. WILSON. Mr. SCHENCK said:

The bill was framed in conformity with the views of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and was sanctioned by the Secretary of War, in so far as it regarded the number of the Standing Army. It provided for an Army to consist of 50,000 men, but with an organization capable of expansion to 82,600. His own opinion was that the Army should amount to at least 100,000 men, but he yielded his opinion to the high authority of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, which was sanctioned by the President. Without going into details, it would be found that the number agreed upon was by no means too great. The bill passed by the Senate provided for a less number than that reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate fixed the number of infantry regiments at fifty, and the Committee at fifty-five, which was according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War and of the Lieutenant-General commanding. The paring down of these five regiments by the Senate was done apparently for the purpose of crowding out and getting rid of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The Committee retained fifty-five regiments, using ten of them for the Veteran Reserve Corps. The appropriation for the Army during the last year of the Rebellion amounted to \$516,000,000. The estimates for the Army proposed to be retained amount to \$33,000,000, one-sixteenth of what the Army cost during the last year of the war.

Another feature of this bill, differing from that of the Senate, was in regard to the number of colored troops. The Senate proposed eight regiments of colored troops; this bill proposed ten regiments of colored troops. The Senate bill proposed that two of the twelve cavalry regiments, provided for in both bills, should be composed of colored men, while the House bill contained no such clause. He was aware that there would be objections from some quarters to the preserving of the Veteran Reserve Corps. He would not now go into any argument as to the organization of that corps, its services, its character, or the manner in which it was officered. He would but say that this corps, which sprung from the necessities of the war, had its birth in the exigencies of the great struggle. It was proposed in this bill to retain ten regiments of that Corps, the officers of these regiments to be drawn, not exclusively from those who were officers in the twenty-four regiments that heretofore existed, but to be selected by examination from among these officers, and from among all other wounded Volunteer officers who may have the requisite qualifications. Their enlisted men were to be such as might be fit for light or garrison duty, who might be assigned for service in the Corps, but all of whom would be rejected from other regiments. Another feature in the bill reported was the preservation, as a distinct bureau, of the Provost-Marshal and his assistants. He knew that that would be a subject of objection. He would only say here, that considering recruiting as the great means of keeping up the numbers of the Army, the Committee concluded that some such bureau was necessary, as under the Adjutant-General's Department, recruiting had been, heretofore, a decided failure.

In this bill the Committee had not confined the selection of the officers to be appointed to fill up original vacancies in the various arms of the service, to Volunteer officers, but proposed to extend it to all Volunteers, whether officers or soldiers, who could by examination prove themselves possessed of the requisite qualifications, and who should have a record of services in connection with their qualifications, whether as privates or as officers, entitling them to such a selection.

Another peculiar feature of this bill, differing from that of the Senate, was this. There was a provision in the Senate bill, that in selecting officers for the newly organized regiments, two-thirds of them should be taken from Volunteer officers and soldiers, the selection of the other third to be left to the discretion of the President; and that all the Regular Army officers who have during the war commanded Volunteer troops, shall be connected, either as Regular Army officers or as Volunteer officers. The Committee regarded this as giving the first third of the prize to the Regular Army officers, and then remitting to the enjoyment of the other two-thirds, these Army officers who had commanded Volunteers during the war, thus cutting off the Volunteer officers.

The Committee had inserted in lieu of it, a section "That no officers of the Regular Army who have commanded Volunteer forces during the war shall, on that account, be counted as Volunteer officers, but shall only be counted as officers of the Regular Army."

Another very important provision of the bill was a provision for revising the whole Army list, as it now stood, in order to determine what officers should be properly retained in the service. It might be thought that this was very radical. The Committee had thought that in this transition period, when establishing a new Army one mode of making the Army serviceable would be to have a general revision of all those who now constituted its officers, in order to determine who should be retained. The provision agreed upon by the Committee would not interfere

with many officers, and might not interfere with any of them. It was not a Star Chamber mode of procedure, such as that which prevailed when the Navy list was revised, but a fair procedure by which each arm of the service should be represented in a general council of officers who should go through the whole Army list, set down, to be retained in the service all against whom no objection is urged, and when they report as to any officer, that officer shall not be dismissed, disgraced, or deprived of his position, but that officer shall have due notice to come before the Board with his witnesses and have his case fairly examined and determined.

OUR MONITORS.

[From the New York Evening Post, April 11th.]

The successful voyage of the monitor *Monadnock* around Cape Horn, or more correctly through the Straits of La. Mare, to Valparaiso, has attracted less attention than it deserved. It established the fact that these floating batteries will float and make good weather in the roughest seas that are navigated; it showed that the monitors will serve for attack as well as defence, that with them we may threaten other shores, as well as protect our own. The official report proves not only that the *Monadnock* made good weather, or encountered the storms successfully, but that she was in fighting condition at all times when a broadside battery could have been used.

Seamen will count this no slight or unimportant matter. There has been amongst that class a good deal of distrust of the sea-going qualities of these odd-looking rafts; which experience now shows to have been undeserved, though it was very natural. Surely no sailor of modern times ever went to sea in so uncouth a craft as a turret-ship. The old phrase "ship-shape and Bristol fashion" has no application to these "cheese-boxes;" to the "old salts" they were objects of contempt and disgust. Their economy reverses in almost every particular the honored traditions of the service; and from the getting in of the anchor to the lodging of the officers and crew, all things on board one of our monitors are new and strange, and contrary to the accepted practice.

It is related that RUFUS CHOATE compared Chief-Justice SHAW of Massachusetts to an Indian idol, whose worshippers might say, "We see that you are ugly, but we know that you are great." Just this reasonable seamen will now be inclined to say of the monitors. If a vessel floats and will fight, under the conditions to which all sea-going men-of-war are exposed, that seems to fulfil all fair requirements on that head. For the rest, the armament of our ships of this class is now generally acknowledged to be the most powerful afloat. At a recent meeting of the British Institute of Naval Architects, held in London, American iron-clad vessels were warmly discussed, with special reference to improvements in the English Navy; Mr. JOHN BOURNE, a well-known engineer, read a paper on "The American System of Turret Ships," in which he confessed that if one of the English broadside ships were to encounter one of our monitors carrying twenty-inch guns, the heavy American shot would penetrate the weak British plating—in other words, that the English ship would be destroyed. Mr. BOURNE continued:

"If, therefore, we do not have monitors to meet monitors, our Navy will be vanquished in the first outbreak of a war; if these views are sound it is the worst fatuity to shut our eyes against them. The principle of the American turret ships is the principle of concentration; the principle of our English broadside ships is one of diffusion. In turret ships, the area of resistance is concentrated into a mass which cannot be penetrated, while in broadsides the mass of defending iron has to be spread over a large area of surface, and becomes necessarily too thin for effective resistance against the few powerful guns that would be brought by the turret ships to bear upon it. Still further, the broadside ship must be armed with many guns of smaller calibre, and these would be only as so many popguns against the concentrated mass of impenetrable thickness in the monitor's turret. I will not deny the value of broadsides for attacking forts, and for service where projectiles are required to be fired with rapidity and in profusion; but I do assert that in a fight with monitors the broadsides would fail. It is not a question of vessels, but of guns against armor."

Our monitors carry more powerful guns, they are capable seaboats, and a final advantage they have over the enormous English and French iron-clads is that they cost very much less. Their one fault is that they have not great speed; but a revolving turret does not need to be manoeuvred by turning the ship; and if they are slower than their adversaries, it is pleasant to reflect that our seamen are not in the habit of running away, and will value arms more than legs. As the English seem to have some respect for our monitors, it would be well, perhaps, to send several of these vessels to the fishing banks. Their appearance there can do us no harm.

SEVERAL different and erroneous versions of the President's intention and construction of the Peace Proclamation have appeared in the papers. The only official construction by the President of that proclamation which has gone forth up to this time is contained in answer to the following dispatch:

AUGUSTA, GA., April 16, 1866.

Major-General Howard:

Does the President's Proclamation remove martial law in this State? If so, General BRANNON does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on freed people or Union refugees. Please answer by telegraph.

DAVIS TILSON, Brigadier-General of Vols.

To this the following answer was sent by direction of the President:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 17, 1866.

The President's Proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

MILITARY COMMON SENSE—ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An error undesignedly occurred in my last article which might create a false impression. In speaking of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, the intention was to say that they had but two general officers from Regulars who were graduates.

The replies to the articles on "Military Common Sense" may effect their purpose among those whose belief is firm, that but little good can emanate from Volunteers save as forced out by contact with Regulars; but there is doubt whether the tone of the replies, their—perhaps unintended—misstatement of the positions which they proposed to controvert and their unproved assumptions, will impress a favorable opinion on the minds of unprejudiced men. It is not believed that, "by such writing he will do any good to the service, or the country" or West Point. No charges have been made against the Regular service, for it was said at the start that its memories made every true citizen proud. No intimation was offered that "evidence of mental incapacity in acquiring from books is something to be proud of." On the contrary, the spirit and language of the articles express the willingness with which the citizen soldiery extend the tribute of praise to their more fortunate brothers who received the "liberal education" which the Academy extends to her sons. And yet, when it has been "plainly, but kindly said," that experience has produced great results; that battles and marches were not "shams;" and that victories were "tests," reference to actual occurrences adduced as proof is styled a "puff," by the most eminent military instructor of the country and language used in justifiable defence of the Nation's right arm—the Volunteer service—called "mawkish cant." "Men of intelligence and sense" will measure such language for themselves, and it is extremely doubtful whether they will take the anger of a writer who finds himself cornered, as argument.

In my last article the following passage occurs:

These marches and battles plain-thinking people regard as "tests," practical, plain, evident tests of genius, and ability and mastery skill on the part of those "uneducated" officers who handled the Volunteers, who wrung victory from defeat, and came out of the smoke of battle, acknowledged leaders. Had they been fought on scientific principles many dwellings now happy in peace would be saddened with mourning, and a lengthened list would have been added to the rolls of Andersonville. The Army did there what experience taught, and achieved as great a triumph as soldiers ever won.

Of this Professor MAHAN says:

I will but point to what "Atlanta" says of Andersonville with its connection. I trust there are but few Volunteers who could write such a sentence and not feel their cheeks tingle with shame.

No triumph like that; no reference to a battle ending in such a victory, and fought in such a manner, will cause the cheeks of any soldier to tingle with shame. The "hard" and "stubborn fighting" (so characterized by General SHERMAN) of that day will never be forgotten by those who participated in it, or by the able chief who called it so in his report; but the flush of pride instead will rise to the face of every soldier when he recalls the day of recounts its deeds to others.

Can it be admitted that there is no feeling on the part of the Regular Army toward Volunteers, when the very language of the denial by its champion exhibits the existence of that feeling? Is too much asked when it is suggested that the claims of the latter service deserve at least equal acknowledgment? What the Volunteer service asks for its members is simply a recognition of their merits. They arrogate to themselves no superiority. Admitting the defects of their early education, and doing their duty notwithstanding, they offer, ungrudgingly, to bear their willing testimony to the merited fame of the Academy's graduates. They love their leaders who came from West Point, and they remember, too, that many of those leaders—sound judges of ability and character as they were—disregarding the advice as to the "half-educated," which their former instructor might, seemingly from his articles, have given them, gathered around them as members of their military families many men who, without military education, showed an aptitude for army life; and the men of his Army have made evident their appreciation of one of West Point's noblest sons—McPHERSON—by contributing, as freely as they could, toward a monument in his memory. Citizens of the same country, and under the same flag—equally deserving—they should receive from the Regulars, as they have from the people, willing approval, instead of undesired distrust; and a cheerful admission of the part they have borne—untaught and unprepared as they were—in crushing treason and hastening peace. ATLANTA.

MR. SCHENCK'S PROPOSED PAY OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—MR. SCHENCK'S bill, to reduce and establish the pay of officers is open to many objections; but it is necessary to mention only one, which ought to be fatal to its adoption by the Congress of the United States, and that is, that the salaries allowed by it are entirely insufficient for the support of officers of the Army and those dependent upon them. The present rate of pay is not by any means sufficient, and that fixed by Mr. SCHENCK'S bill reduces the pay of each officer about twenty-five per cent. There are a few reasons why the pay of officers should be increased, instead of diminished, which may not have occurred to Mr. SCHENCK or the advocates of that bill. First, A dollar is worth fifty per cent. less than it was before the war, and will buy about one-third as much as it would at that time. Second, Officers are liable to frequent changes of station, thereby nearly doubling their expenses. Third, Officers with families have frequently to maintain two separate establishments out of their small salaries. Fourth, Officers as a general rule, have to pay for every article purchased by them higher prices than civilians; this, from local and other causes which are known to every officer, and need not be mentioned.

A proper measure to adjust the pay of officers would be to increase the pay proper of each grade twenty dollars, and the commutation price of officers' subsistence to sixty cents per ration for all officers while actually on duty. Should salaries be substituted for the present mode of compensation, the pay of all grades should be as follows:

Lieutenant-General, on duty in the field, \$15,000; in other duty, \$12,000, and on leave, \$10,000.

Major-General, on duty in the field, \$10,000; on other duty, \$8,000; and on leave, \$6,000.

Brigadier-General, on duty in the field, \$6,000; on other duty, \$5,000; on leave, \$4,000.

Colonel, on duty with regiment or brigade, \$5,000; on other duty, \$4,000; on leave, \$3,000.

Lieutenant-Colonel, on duty with regiment, \$4,500; on other duty, \$3,500; on leave, 2,700.

Major, on duty with regiment, \$4,000; on other duty, \$3,000; on leave, \$2,500.

Captain, on duty with regiment, \$3,000; on other duty, \$2,500; on leave, \$1,800.

First Lieutenant, on duty with regiment, \$2,000; on other duty, \$1,800; on leave, \$1,500.

Second Lieutenant, on duty with regiment, \$1,800; on other duty, \$1,500; on leave, \$1,200.

The pay of first sergeant should be increased to the pay of a sergeant of sappers, miners and pontoniers, as a measure essential to the efficiency and discipline of the Army.

NECESSITY.

THE ARMY BILLS AND THE STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Having carefully studied the different Army bills as they have been promulgated, I have not, as yet, been able to discern where a single staff department is to be benefited by the proposed change, except, possibly, the engineers. Many are really injured, or so crippled that if there is any *esprit de corps* left it will be a wonder. Take, for instance, the Quartermaster's Department and Commissary Department—particularly the Quartermaster's Department. How has that been treated? Every intelligent officer will admit that this is the real working department, the officers of which are the real, undeniable pack horses of the Army.

By the Senate bill good places are provided for three officers of Regulars—the rest are to be scrambled for. An officer well knows who comes out ahead in such a race—the politician, of course. It is proposed to give all the vacancies in the grade of captain, and two-thirds of all higher grades to Volunteers. This may be all fair to the mere looker on, yet is it so? There is no one, I presume, who will deny that the quartermasters of the Regular Army have done their duty at least as well as the Volunteers. Indeed, is there a single one who has been arrested for, or charged with, fraud during the war? I think none. Some of these officers have been in the Army since long before the Mexican War—some since before the Florida War—yet how much better for them would it have been if they had been only Volunteers during the Rebellion. They would then have stood some chance of having their services recognized by Congress.

The bill of Mr. SCHENCK is, in some of its features, still worse; for instance, take a captain, say number ten on the list, an old officer of many years' standing and faithful service. Has any one calculated the time it would take him to get a majority—twenty years, at least. Once a captain, always a captain, may be very well for those who like it, but it certainly is not very encouraging for an honest man.

We had a law making an honest and capable man a major after fourteen years' service. This is done away with by the bill. Would it not be well to let this provision, at least, stand. Give the poor Regular, who is unfortunate enough to have been a graduate of West Point, the same chance, after fourteen years' service, that a Volunteer now has after one, or two, or three years' service.

There is only one fair way; if Volunteers are to have all the loaves and fishes, let them, at least, be obliged to take rank according to date of original entry into service—a civilian three years' since, a captain a couple of years, and then a major, lieutenant-colonel or colonel, over the heads of officers who were in service while he was at an infant school. Is this right? I, for one, fail to see it.

DEP.

APRIL 8, 1866.

BLACK AND WHITE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to say a word or two in reply to your correspondent "D," who, in your paper of the 14th, makes some statements that are not borne out by facts, in reference to "Black and White."

It is true that an officer binds himself "to serve honestly and faithfully," and "to obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over him," but when a measure is before Congress, and undergoing scrutiny in all its provisions, what objections can there be to officers, the parties most intimately concerned, expressing their views, and suggesting to our lawgivers such points as are unpalatable?

It provokes a smile to see with what an air of authority, "D" stamps our "Regular regiments before the war," as "foreign offshoots." One would think he had been taking lessons in vituperation from the old *Charleston Mercury*. Where did he get his knowledge of the material of the "old Army" from? Certainly not from experience, as the Army Register bears the names of many an officer promoted from the "Army," whose record is fully equal to any.

"D" makes another statement so entirely at variance with facts, that he must have been laboring under an attack of something on the brain, when he made it. He says: "At present recruiting is moderately brisk. A poor class of Volunteers, spoiled by Army life, and unfitted for business or labor, are enlisting in the Regular service, 'expecting a good time,' 'nothing to do.' A few weeks of drill and discipline undeceives them. They desert, 'never to try it again.' The proportion of desertion is enormous, even this worthless element will be exhausted

"soon. We cannot in time of peace recruit an army of 'sixty regiments of white men, even to the minimum.'"

I might go on to the end of "D's" communication quoting mis-statements, but the above are enough. First, recruiting for the Army never was brisker, being about three thousand men per month. I speak from personal experience when I say that I never saw a better class of men enter the service. At the rendezvous under my charge, I have enlisted nearly fifty men per month, sixty-three per cent. of whom are born in the United States; seventeen per cent. Germans; thirteen per cent. Irish, and seven per cent. English. And as to the class of men enlisted, they are fully equal to the average of the men composing ten regiments of Northwestern troops mustered into the service by me in 1861.

If "D" will inquire at the Adjutant-General's Office, he will be able to revise and correct some of his rashly given opinions. I think I am correct in saying that all the artillery and cavalry regiments are full, and that the infantry, if not full now, will, at the present rate of recruiting, be full in less than three months. Beside this, the Senate Army Bill proposes to cut down the number of privates to forty men to each company. So that there must be now enlisted men sufficient to complete the organization of fifty regiments of infantry, or perhaps two more.

No, no, Mr. "D," you must advance better arguments than the want of white men, and were it not for trespassing on the space and time of the JOURNAL, I think there would be little difficulty in demolishing your assertions (they are not arguments), in favor of requiring promotion to run through the arm of the service regardless of color.

"Some men there are, who love not a gaping pig," and it would be but a left-handed way of rewarding men who have served their country "honestly and faithfully," to couple promotion with conditions offensive and repugnant to so many. If it be necessary to have regiments of colored troops, officer them with men who have no prejudices opposed to them, who will therefore be more apt to make good soldiers of their men, than to put really good officers who have such prejudices, into positions where their usefulness would be impaired, if not destroyed.

Methinks the object of "D's" communication is summed up in the last six words of his letter, "and it will elevate the negro."

GENERAL OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1866.

General Orders No. 23.

1. The following named Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to date from April 30, 1866, their services being no longer required:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis.
Francis Fessenden.
Benjamin H. Grierson.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Thomas W. Sherman (Brevet Major-General).
James B. Ricketts (Brevet Major-General).
William S. Ketchum.
James H. Carleton (Brevet Major-General).
John C. Robinson (Brevet Major-General).
Henry Prince.
George S. Greene (Brevet Major-General).
Henry J. Hunt (Brevet Major-General).
Alfred Sully (Brevet Major-General).
Thomas G. Pitcher.
Frank Wheaton (Brevet Major-General).
John S. Mason.
Romeyn B. Ayres (Brevet Major-General).
John E. Smith (Brevet Major-General).
George J. Stannard (Brevet Major-General).
Henry H. Sibley (Brevet Major-General).
Patrick E. Connor.
Adelbert Ames (Brevet Major-General).
Walter Q. Gresham.
John M. Corse (Brevet Major-General).
John W. Turner (Brevet Major-General).
Emory Upton (Brevet Major-General).
William F. Bartlett (Brevet Major-General).
John B. McIntosh (Brevet Major-General).
Joseph A. Haskin.
T. M. Harris.
Frederick T. Dent.
Lewis B. Parsons.
Louis D. Watkins.

2. All officers of the Regular Army going out of the Volunteer service under this order will report for duty with their proper regiments, or to their Chief of Corps or Department, within three months from the date of muster out of the Volunteer service.

3. All officers belonging to the personal staff of the general officers above named will immediately return to their appropriate duties, if belonging to the Regular Army, or Volunteer forces still retained in the service; all others will be honorably discharged to date from the time of muster out of officers with whom they may be serving.

By order of the PRESIDENT of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEMENT C. CLAY, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 17, 1866.

Major-General N. A. Miles, Commanding, etc., Fortress Monroe, Va.:

ORDERED—That Clement C. Clay, Jr., is hereby released from confinement and permitted to return to, and remain in, the State of Alabama, and to visit such other places in the United States as his personal business may render absolutely necessary, upon the following conditions, viz.:

That he take the oath of allegiance to the United States and give his parole of honor to conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the same, and to report himself in person at any time and place to answer any charges that may hereafter be preferred against him by the United States.

Please report the receipt and execution of this order.

By order of the PRESIDENT of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PROMOTION IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The following scheme of naval retirement was introduced in the British House of Commons, by Lord CLARENCE PAGET, of the Admiralty. Quite a lively debate took place over its adoption, but it was finally carried on the 18th ult. We give the scheme as it was presented:

1. Compulsory retirement to be extended to all the Executive list.
2. Admirals to be retired on attaining 70 years of age, or when physically unfit for service.
3. Vice-admirals to be retired at 68, or when physically unfit for service.
4. Rear-admirals to be retired at 65, or when physically unfit for service.
5. Flag-officers at present on the active list, who may be retired under these regulations, will retain all the privileges of rising in rank and pay to which they are now entitled; but no flag officer, who has not hoisted his flag, will be considered eligible for the appointments of vice and rear-admirals of the United Kingdom, or for promotion to the rank of admiral of the fleet.
6. The active flag list to be reduced to 85; admirals of the fleet and admirals 21, (but not to be more than three admirals of the fleet at one time); vice-admirals, 22; rear-admirals, 42; total, 85. This reduction to be made gradually, by only filling up two out of every three vacancies caused by the removal of flag officers who accept Greenwich pensions, and by retirements from age, whether optional or compulsory. Vacancies from all other causes are to be filled up as they occur. Vacancies on the list of officers on reserved half pay in receipt of service pensions, and the list of flag officers of Greenwich Hospital will not be filled up.
7. Flag officers at present on the active list, who have hoisted their flags, or been employed at the admiralty, are to be allowed to return to their places on the active list if they should prefer it; but they may be placed on the retired list at their own request, with the consent of the admiralty. Officers coming on to flag list after this date will be subject to compulsory retirement at the ages specified above, whether they have served or not.
8. Captains to be retired at 60, or when physically unfit for service, on the terms of the order in council of the 9th of July, 1864. Those at present on the active list, who, before obtaining the age of 60, shall have served the necessary time to qualify them for promotion to the active flag list, are to be allowed to retain their places on the active list, if they should prefer it; but no captain will be eligible for promotion to the active list after 60 years of age, or if physically unfit for service.
9. Officers promoted to the rank of captain after this date will be subject to compulsory retirement on attaining 60 years of age, whether they have served or not.
10. Captains of 60 years of age, who have served the necessary time to qualify them for promotion to the active flag list, and who remain on the captains' list until promoted to rear admiral, will be placed on the retired list, until promoted to rear admiral, but will be allowed to rise by seniority to the rank and pay of vice-admiral and admiral respectively. Captains who have served their time, but who retire voluntarily before reaching the top of the list, will not be entitled to rise to higher pay, as flag officers, than 25s. a day, in accordance with the order in council of July, 9 1864.
11. Captains who have not served their time for active flag rank, and who have been unemployed for ten years, to be retired on the terms of the order in council of 9th July, 1864.
12. Captains to be allowed to retire on attaining 50 years of age, with the consent of the admiralty on the terms of the order in council of July 9, 1864.
13. The captains' list to be reduced gradually to 250, by filling up only two out of every three vacancies caused by age retirements from that list, whether optional or compulsory. Vacancies from all other causes are to be filled up as they occur.
14. Commanders to be retired at 55, or when physically unfit for service, and to be allowed to retire at 50, with the consent of the Admiralty, on the terms of the order in council of July 9, 1864.
15. Lieutenants to be retired at 55, or when physically unfit for service, and to be allowed to retire at 50, with the consent of the Admiralty, on the terms of the order in council of July, 9 1864.
16. Time served by naval officers in civil employments connected with the Navy, which does not entitle them to civil superannuation, is to be allowed to reckon toward increase of half or retired pay in the proportion of one year for every two served in such capacity.

The following extract from the remarks made by Mr. AYTON, pending the discussion of the Admiralty scheme, will be interesting to those of our readers who are dissatisfied at the slowness of promotion in our Navy.

"It was an extraordinary thing that the Navy was organized in a manner calculated to startle the mind of any person of ordinary intelligence. In the first place, all the lower grades of the Navy were largely influenced by favor, and any person who had good connections and friends rapidly attained the rank of captain. When, however, any one had attained that rank he was further promoted according to seniority, and no amount of merit he might possess could advance him one step over any other person. It had happened that persons having great connections were brought upon the list of captains at an early age, and they then got the benefit of seniority; while other persons, who had not the advantage of family connections, were not advanced to the rank of captain, and consequently did not get the benefit of seniority till much later in life. The first effect, therefore, of a system of compulsory retirement by age, would be those who had family connections would be quite secure from its operation, while those who, having no family connections, had come on the list of captains later in life, would be forced out of the service to make room for the others. The present state of things was greatly to be deplored. He and a late member of that House, Sir JOHN HAY, were the only members of the select

committee who brought forward or supported any scheme by which merit should be recognized in the higher ranks of the Navy, but they had found themselves in the most humble majority."

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1866.

General Orders No. 27.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions for the week ending April 14, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Brevet Colonel R. Saxton, permission to delay reporting for duty.—Permission to delay reporting for duty to the Quartermaster-General, for sixty days, from April 10, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel R. Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army. S. O. No. 161, A. G. O., April 9, 1866.

Jackson, Michigan, rendezvous to be discontinued and will be broken up.—On and after the 20th inst., the rendezvous for returning troops, and the military post at Jackson, Michigan, will be discontinued, and will be broken up immediately. Detroit Barracks will be used for the accommodation of the remaining Michigan Volunteers to be discharged. All Government buildings and other United States Quartermaster's property will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, for action under paragraph 2, General Orders No. 113, June 15, 1865, from this office. The Quartermaster's Department will, at the earliest date practicable, promptly terminate the lease of the lands on which the rendezvous is located. Property and funds belonging to the Subsistence, Ordnance or other supply Departments of the Army, will be taken possession of by the Chief Mustering Officer of the State, under such orders as he may deem proper, and inventories and lists thereof, in duplicate, forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further orders. Books, records and papers relative to drafted men and deserters, will also be taken possession of by the Chief Mustering Officer of the State, under such orders as he may deem proper. The troops used as guards at said rendezvous and post, as soon as their services can be dispensed with, will be reported by the Chief Mustering Officer to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. Regimental commissioned officers of Volunteers, detached from their commands, and on special duty connected with the discharge of troops, will join their regiments. Commissioned officers of the Regular Army, and Volunteer staff officers will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. Brevet Major John H. Knight, U. S. Army, Chief Mustering officer at Detroit, Michigan, will look to the prompt execution of this order. S. O. No. 163, A. G. O., April 10, 1866.

Major W. E. Prince, U. S. Army, to draw commutation.—Major W. E. Prince, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on duty as a member of the Military Commission convened by Special Orders No. 156, June 30, 1864, from Headquarters Department of the East, provided he has not been furnished in kind. S. O. No. 168, A. G. O., April 12, 1866.

Captain A. S. Gear, permission to remain in Washington, D. C.—Permission to remain in Washington, D. C. for fifteen days, is hereby granted Captain A. S. Gear, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. S. O. No. 168, A. G. O., April 12, 1866.

CLAIM AGENTS.

The following extract from recent proceedings in Congress, contains information which may be of service to some of our readers:

Mr. BUNDY, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution reciting that claim agents in the City of Washington, professing to have special facilities for the collection of soldiers' claims, had in their possession or under their control a large number of claims belonging to soldiers and sailors, and that some of them had collected claims and refused to pay them to the rightful owners, and instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill more effectually to protect the soldier and sailor from being cheated in such manner, by providing that all defaulting agents and attorneys shall be declared guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished in the same manner as is provided for the punishment of embezzlement and grand larceny.

Mr. FARNSWORTH desired in that connection to say, that he was in receipt of numerous letters from soldiers in Illinois, stating that claim agents in Washington were writing letters promising them fabulous sums in bounty and land-warrants. Some of his correspondents wanted to know whether he would not get these bounties and land-warrants for them. These claim agents were sending circulars all over the country in anticipation of a law of Congress granting land-warrants to soldiers, or of a law equalizing bounties. He desired to give notice to soldiers all over the country, and hoped the Associated Press reporter would enable him to do so, that these claim agents at Washington were a set of infernal rascals and cheats, and were not to be trusted.

A member—Not all of them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I would not say all.

The Speaker also desired to say that a Claim Agent named GEORGE E. LAMON had asked authority to refer to him, which authority he had positively refused to give; but that, notwithstanding, circulars had been sent all over the country by that agent, naming the Speaker of the House as one of his references. He was now daily answering letters of inquiry from soldiers in relation to that agent, stating that he had never given authority to refer to him.

Mr. GRINNELL stated that the same agent had referred to him without ever having asked or received authority to do so.

Mr. MORRILL stated that one of his constituents having inquired of him whether there was such a claim agent in Washington, he had made inquiries and could find no such person; but he had found a person of that name recorded in the Pension Bureau as A. LYON, Claim Agent.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

The following are the stations of the headquarters and battalions of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry:

Regimental Headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas.

REGIMENTAL FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel E. R. S. Canby, Major-General Volunteers, commanding Department of Louisiana, at New Orleans, La.

Lieutenant-Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones, commanding the regiment.

Regimental Adjutant, First Lieutenant Robert Ayres, Brevet Captain U. S. Army.

Regimental Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Henry B. Ledyard.

First Battalion (seven companies), headquarters at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.

BATTALION FIELD AND STAFF.

Major Pinkney Lugenbeel, commanding.

Battalion Adjutant, vacant.

Battalion Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Theodore A. Baldwin.

Second Battalion (six companies), headquarters at Camden, Arkansas.

BATTALION FIELD AND STAFF.

Major C. C. Gilbert, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding.

Battalion Adjutant, First Lieutenant William Krause.

Battalion Quartermaster, vacant.

Third battalion (six companies), Headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas.

BATTALION FIELD AND STAFF.

Major J. H. Potter, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Superintendent Regimental Recruiting Service at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

Captain J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding battalion.

Battalion Adjutant, First Lieutenant Charles Morris.

Battalion Quartermaster, vacant.

Company E, Third battalion, Captain W. O. Lattimore, commanding, is stationed at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

Company B, Third battalion, Captain J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding, is ordered to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to relieve a detachment of the Third U. S. cavalry, at that post.

Company F, Third battalion, has lately been organized at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and Captain Robert W. Barnard, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, assigned to it.

THE ASSASSINATION REWARDS.

The Secretary of War sent to the House of Representatives on Wednesday the report of the Commission appointed to examine and report upon the claims of parties to the rewards offered by the Government for the capture of the assassin of President Lincoln and his accomplices, and for the capture of Jeff. Davis. The Commission came to the conclusion that the awards should be made payable as follows:

To the captors of Booth, \$50,000; to the parties effecting the arrest of Harold, \$25,000; or to the parties, for they were the same, who arrested Booth and Harold, \$75,000; to the parties effecting the apprehension of Atzerodt, \$25,000; to the parties effecting the arrest of Payne, \$10,000; to the party or parties furnishing on, or subsequent to, April 20, and prior to the arrest of the prisoner in each case, any information which conduced to the arrest of either Booth, Harold, Atzerodt or their accomplices, a liberal reward.

The Commission, in the case of the reward for the arrest of Booth and Harold, awards as follows:

Brigadier-General L. C. Baker, \$3,750; Captain E. P. Dougherty, Sixteenth New York cavalry, \$7,500; E. J. Conger, detective, \$4,000; Luther B. Baker, detective, \$4,000; Sergeant Boston Corbett, Sixteenth New York cavalry, \$2,546; Andrew Wandell, \$2,545; Corporals Charles Zimener, Michael Uriah, John Winter, Herman Newgarten, John Walz, Oliver Lorpoy and Michael Hermaly, Sixteenth New York cavalry, \$2,091 each. The remainder of the reward, namely, \$35,000, is distributed among seventeen privates of the same regiment, \$2,086 each. In the case of the arrest of Atzerodt, the awards are: to Major Artman, Two Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, \$1,250; Sergeant Gemmill, First Delaware cavalry, \$3,598. The remainder of the \$25,000 is distributed among seven others.

In the case of the arrest of Payne, the rewards are thus distributed: Brigadier-General H. H. Wells, Provost-Marshal, \$625; Colonel H. S. Olcott, Special Commissioner, \$625; Brevet Major H. W. Smith, A. A. G., \$2,500; Richard C. Morgan, chief assistant to Colonel Olcott, \$1,795; William M. Wernewick, assistant to Colonel Olcott, \$1,436; Ely Devoe, detective; Charles H. Mosch and Thomas H. Sampson, detectives, each \$1,500 75, making \$10,000. In regard to the reward for the capture of Jeff. Davis—\$100,000—the Commission state that this chief traitor was captured by Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, but the reward is also claimed by Colonel Henry Hamden, First Wisconsin cavalry, who arrived upon the ground a few minutes after Colonel Pritchard had captured the camp of Jeff. Davis, but the Commission concluded that Colonel Pritchard had the sole right to the rewards. The reward is, to Colonel Pritchard, \$10,000; to Captains John C. Hathaway and Charles T. Hudson, \$729 60 each; to First Lieutenants Ripley, Palmer, Bontell, Buchus, Stanber, Fish and Hazleton; Second Lieutenants Treat, Bennett, Rickford, Southworth, Purinton, Remington and Murphy, \$555 85 each. Three others receive \$660; one \$555; one \$291; one \$239; one \$229; ten \$250 each; fifty-one receive \$250 each, and about five hundred receive from \$166 to \$187 each.

Brevet Brigadier-General F. D. Sewall, Veteran Reserve Corps, has returned from a tour of inspection in Mississippi, and reports very favorably the affairs of the Freedmen in that State.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE APRIL 6, 1866.

APRIL 6.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following named officers: Military Storekeeper Wm. Y. Wiley, Ordnance Department, for twenty days, from the 9th inst., with permission to visit Washington; Brevet Major Sam. A. Foster, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A. for twenty days.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Brevet Major L. Walker, Fifth U. S. cavalry.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect April 5, 1866: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. Wister, Captain Twelfth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major F. T. Muhlenberg, Captain Thirteenth U. S. infantry.

APRIL 7.—A Board will assemble at Washington Arsenal, D. C., as soon as practicable to-day, to investigate and report upon the cause of a fire which occurred there on the night of the 6th inst. Detail for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General H. K. Craig, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel S. Eastman, U. S. A.; Brevet Colonel L. C. Hunt, Major Fourteenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Colonel H. C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The order of the President of the Retiring Board directing Colonel M. S. Howe, Third U. S. cavalry, to proceed to his proper station without delay is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay reporting for duty until June 1, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel R. O. Tyler, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Assistant-Surgeon Bolivar Knickerbocker, U. S. A. is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Ohio, and will report to the commanding General and Medical Director, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Colonel J. C. Bates, Eleventh U. S. infantry, Recruiting Officer, St. Louis, Mo., is hereby authorized and instructed to enlist such recruits for the Engineer battalion, U. S. A., as may be sent to him for that purpose by Brevet Major Wm. Ludlow, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officer, St. Louis, Mo., provided they are, after examination found qualified for enlistment, and to forward them when enlisted to Company E, Engineer Battalion, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

APRIL 9.—In addition to his present duties as Commanding-General, Department of Mississippi, Major-General Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi.

The resignation of Captain Dallas C. Irish, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 7, 1866.

Brevet Captain R. Davis, Second U. S. infantry, will proceed without delay to Philadelphia, and report for examination to General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

So much of Special Orders No. 21, 1866, as directed Brevet Colonel F. N. Clark, Fifth U. S. artillery, to repair to Key West, Fla., and assume command of that part of his regiment at that post is hereby amended so as to direct him to report to the Commanding-General, Department of Florida, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, Fifth U. S. cavalry, is relieved from duty as Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. He will turn over all property, funds, etc., pertaining thereto to Brevet Brigadier-General W. N. Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. cavalry, who will at once assume the duties of Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service.

Leave of absence for six months, from April 16, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Pleasanton, Major Second U. S. cavalry.

Permission to delay reporting for duty to the Quartermaster-General for sixty days, from April 10, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel R. Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Sanders, Sixth U. S. infantry, will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of South Carolina.

The telegraphic order from this Office of the 7th inst., directing Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, Fifth U. S. cavalry, Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to forward all disposable mounted service recruits at that post to the Sixth U. S. cavalry, in the Department of Texas, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Colonel L. C. Hunt, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, will proceed to Pomfret, Conn., and there await orders.

APRIL 10.—On and after the 20th inst., the rendezvous for returning troops, and the military post at Jackson, Mich., will be discontinued and will be broken up immediately.

Detroit Barracks will be used for the accommodation of the remaining Michigan Volunteers to be discharged. *** Brevet Major John H. Knight, U. S. Army, chief mustering officer at Detroit, will look to the prompt execution of this order.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward M. McCook, Fourth U. S. cavalry, in Special Orders No. 44, 1866, is hereby further extended until May 1, 1866.

APRIL 11.—Permission to visit Washington is hereby granted Captain D. W. Hughes, Additional Aide-de-Camp. The resignation of Brigadier-General G. A. Pennypacker (Brevet Major-General) U. S. Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 30, 1866.

The order of the Engineer Department, assigning Brevet Colonel John Necoton, Major, Corps of Engineers, to duty as Superintending Engineer of the Defences of the Narrows of New York Harbor, on the Long Island side (relieving Brevet Major Nicholas Bowen, Corps of Engineers), and charging him with the improvement of the Hudson River, above and below Albany, to take post near Fort Hamilton, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for seven days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. Clark, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. Army.

Second Lieutenant, Wm. A. Sutherland, Seventeenth U. S. infantry (recently appointed), will at once proceed to join that portion of his regiment now at Harts Island, New York Harbor.

So much of Special Orders No. 219, Par. 51, as dismisses from the service of the United States First Lieutenant Edward L. Appleton, First U. S. artillery, for disobedience of orders and desertion, is hereby revoked, and his resignation is accepted, to date May 10, 1866.

APRIL 12.—Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 84, 1866, from this office, directing that eighty-eight recruits of the general service, U. S. A., temporarily attached to the Sixth U. S. infantry, in the Department of South Carolina, being the surplus of a detachment forwarded to that regiment, from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for the purpose of filling it to the maximum authorized by regulations, be forwarded to the companies of the Fifth U. S. artillery, serving at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, is hereby revoked. The recruits are hereby permanently assigned to the Sixth U. S. infantry.

Major W. E. Prince, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on duty as a member of the Military Commission, convened by Special Orders No. 156, 1864, from Headquarters, Department of the East, provided he has not been furnished in kind.

Special Orders No. 33, headquarters Third U. S. artillery, Fort Warren, Mass., April 9, 1866, detailing Brevet Major H. F. Brownson, Third U. S. artillery, for general recruiting service, and directing him to report without delay to Brevet Brigadier-General Butterfield, Superintendent of general recruiting service, New York City, is hereby confirmed.

The following named officers, of the Thirteenth U. S. infantry, are hereby relieved from regimental recruiting service, and will report by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General Butterfield, Superintendent of general recruiting service, New York City, for assignment to duty on general recruiting service: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Nugent, Captain R. S. La Motte, Captain Joseph Marshall, Brevet Captain Thomas Little, First Lieutenant Joseph L. Horr.

First Lieutenant J. B. Irvine, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from regimental recruiting service. He will close his rendezvous, turn over the recruiting property and funds in his possession to the superintendent of regimental recruiting service, and report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of the Third battalion, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, for duty.

The regimental recruiting service of the Thirteenth U. S. infantry will hereafter be discontinued, except as provided for in Para. 985, 986, 987 and 988, General Regulations. Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. L. Andrews, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, Superintendent regimental recruiting service, will turn over to the Superintendent General of recruiting service all recruiting property and funds not required for use, for which he is responsible, and proceed to join his regiment.

The following named officers of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry are hereby relieved from regimental recruiting service, and will report by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General Butterfield, at New York City, for assignment to duty on general recruiting service: Brevet Major Ebenezer Gay, Captain C. T. Trowbridge, Brevet Captain F. H. Torbett, First Lieutenant Chas. Keller.

Brevet Captain Wm. Mills, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, regimental Quartermaster, is relieved from regimental recruiting service. He will turn over the recruiting funds in his possession to the Superintendent General of recruiting service and join his regiment.

The regimental recruiting service of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry will hereafter be discontinued, except as provided for in Para. 985, 986, 987 and 988.

Colonel Sibley, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, commanding regiment, together with the regimental headquarters, commissioned and non-commissioned staff, regimental records, recruiting parties, recruits and Company A, third battalion, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, now at Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and report to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Tennessee, for assignment to duty. Colonel Sibley will at once select two officers of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry and order them to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Butterfield, New York City, for assignment to duty on general recruiting service.

The leave of absence granted Captain J. J. Van Horn, Eighth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 113, 1866, is hereby extended thirty days.

APRIL 13.—Under the provisions of Special Orders No. 79, 1865, his services being no longer needed, the resignation of Brevet Brigadier-General Edward Jardine, U. S. Volunteers, Captain Volunteer Reserve Corps, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 12, 1866.

The companies of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, the organization of which was directed by Par. 5, Special Orders No. 127, 1866, will be organized at Harts Island, N. Y. H., instead of Fort Columbus, and will remain on duty at Harts Island, for the purpose of guarding public property until further orders. Brevet Brigadier-General Butterfield will select an officer of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry to superintend the organization of these companies.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO ORDNANCE OFFICERS—MARCH, 1866.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1866.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of March, 1866, is communicated for the information of the corps.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Major Theodore Edison.—Directed to report in person at the Ordnance Office, on public business. Order Chief of Ordnance, March 1, 1866.

Brevet Major A. R. Buffington.—Directed to proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, to inspect and send off arms and ordnance stores from the depot at that place. Order Chief of Ordnance, March 5, 1866.

Brevet Captain James H. Rollins.—Directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to Springfield, Illinois, to inspect certain arms, etc., at the State Arsenal at that place. Order Chief of Ordnance, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major-General G. D. Ramsay.—Instructed to in-

spect the armaments of, and all the ordnance supplies at, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana, Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Fort Jefferson, and Fort Taylor, Florida. Order Chief of Ordnance, March 26, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman.—Directed to rejoin his station at Rock Island Arsenal. Order Chief of Ordnance, March 27, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Harris.—Leave of absence granted by S. O., No. 88, extended thirty days. S. O., No. 147, A. G. O., March 31, 1866.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL Alfred Pleasanton has been granted leave of absence for six months.

SECOND Lieutenant Thomas G. Morrow, Eleventh Ohio cavalry, has been cashiered the service.

BREVE Brigadier-General Max Woodhull, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Howard, has returned from a tour of inspection in the South.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A. has been assigned to duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 46, C. S. Department of Missouri.

MAJOR Jacob Schen, Seventh New York Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service on account of physical disability resulting from wounds received in action.

WILLIAM A. RUCKER, of Michigan, additional Paymaster of Volunteers, has been appointed by the President as Paymaster in the Regular Army, vice-Paymaster Wallace, United States Army, retired by an Army Examining Board.

LIEUTENANT Andrew Campbell of the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers, who shot the Rebel John Morgan, has received the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Regular service, upon the recommendation of Judge Patterson, Senator-elect from Tennessee.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL Dennison has recommended to the President Major-General Joseph F. Knipe to be postmaster of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, vice George Bergner removed. The President, acting upon such recommendation, has nominated General Knipe to the Senate for confirmation.

PURSUANT to instructions from Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, the Provost Court, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, has been abolished. Major Charles W. Lowell, Eightieth U. S. colored infantry, Provost-Judge, will complete all unfinished business pertaining to the Court, and then rejoin his regiment.

SUBJECT to the approval of the War Department, First Lieutenant Henry L. Mitchell, First New Orleans Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as an Assistant Commissary of Musters, his services as such being no longer required in the Department of Louisiana. Lieutenant Mitchell will join his regiment without delay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Delancy Floyd-Jones, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of Arkansas, the Headquarters of the regiment have been established at Little Rock, Arkansas. Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd-Jones will, in addition to the command of his regiment, assume the command of the post of Little Rock.

The following officers have been ordered to be mustered out of the service: Major E. C. Graves and Captain Lewis Weitzel, Aides-de-Camp; Luther T. Theartin, John A. S. Morrill, Jesse C. Dickey, Jeremiah Fanno, Eugene A. Osborn, P. S. Bailey, Thomas P. Haviland, Mark Hollinghead, Wm. R. Snyder, Franklin Ames, and Richard H. Whiting, Paymaster s.

COLONEL George R. Latham, Sixth West Virginia cavalry; Captain Joseph H. Burnell, Second Wisconsin cavalry; Captain O. S. Coffin, Assistant Quartermaster, New York Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Dudley Sawyer, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, who were sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States, have had their sentences revoked and are honorably mustered out of the service.

BREVE Major-General J. B. Kiddoe has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Tennessee, vice-General E. M. Gregory, relieved. Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Sannard, has been appointed Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Maryland. General J. T. Wood, commanding the Department of Mississippi, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in addition to his other duties.

IN November, 1861, the Federal prisoners of war, in Charleston Jail, S. C., formed an association, which afterwards embraced a considerable number of officers who were the first inmates of Libby and Salisbury prisons. It was named the "Union War Prisoner's Association." As the records of the association were subsequently lost, the members are requested to communicate their present addresses to the Corresponding Secretary, Colonel W. H. Withington, Jackson, Mich., with a view to a general meeting at an early day.

IN the case of James B. Moore, late Second-Lieutenant Forty-third U. S. colored troops, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "to be cashiered the service, with the loss of all pay and emoluments, except so much as may be due the sutler and laundress," as promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders, No. 41, Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, October 25, 1864, the disability to a reappointment imposed by his sentence has been removed, which is in effect equivalent to an honorable discharge, taking date from the order promulgating the sentence.

A MILITARY Commission, composed of the following named officers, was appointed to meet in New Orleans on the 28th day of March, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as might be properly brought before it: Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Hartwell, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy); Major Francis Moore, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry; Major George Webster, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy); Captain William V. Smith, Seventh U. S. colored infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas Dry, First U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

WHETHER the diplomatic embarrassments existing between Austria and Prussia will mature to open war, is a question involved in the greatest obscurity, and one with regard to which the prophecy of even the best judges is at best but rash and inconclusive. The difficulty arises from the deliberate cloak-
ing of their ulterior intentions by both parties to the dispute. The specific matter involved—the government of the provinces forcibly wrested from Denmark—though a legacy from the departed Schleswig-Holstein mystery, and, as such, naturally a little bewildering, is doubtless soluble. But it is not impossible that Prussia, or Austria, or both, may have determined on war at all hazards—not for the petty affair of the lands of the Duke of Augustenburg, but for the substantial control of Germany. Face to face, they eye each other's sinews, and measure each other's length of reach. If they have resolved to test the question of political superiority in Central Europe, once and forever, they will find cause of quarrel in a straw, and all the officious proffers of schemes of settlement in the superficial cause of conflict, will be idle.

Austria and Prussia are, indeed, capable of holding back their hands at the very striking moment—but it must be made to appear for their own interest to do so; and they will be amused at any abstract lectures on the horrors of war. If there be any pacificators in neighboring Nations, who desire peace, let them appeal promptly to the sense of fear and to the pockets of the contestants, not to their humanitarian Nations. Prate as we like about the progress of the age, the wars of Europe for the last twenty years have been as selfish and as devoid of underlying principle as ever in any by-gone centuries. The allies joined forces against Denmark in a cool calculation; their friendship was hollow and unsympathizing, and cooled as suddenly as it had coalesced. Indeed, they probably detest each other with a cordiality far greater and sincerer than that with which they once pretended to admire; and if they do not again sell out their hate as promptly as they bartered their love, each of the Nations will at least appear more respectable than when they formed their partnership for plundering Denmark. Should war ensue, the affair with Denmark will have been but child's play to what may come, a mere breathing of the Austrian and Prussian Armies, a preliminary drill, a muster and parade for inspection. It can hardly be carried on without dragging adjoining Nations into the contest, and perhaps provoking a general European war.

Should the smoke burst into flame, should Europe resound with the din of arms, however much humanity might deprecate the fact—since it would be one of the most selfish, causeless, and criminal of wars—our country would probably be the gainer. Nay, the wider the war should spread, the more would it be, in the narrow and selfish sense which diplomacy recognizes, for our advantage. It would call off the attention and the greedy clutch of European Nations from America. It would prevent them from interfering in this hemisphere. The Monroe Doctrine would be as well assured by a European war as by our own arms. How many troops would Austria have for supporting MAXIMILIAN, with Prussia crossing her own borders? How many of BAZAINE's forces could NAPOLEON spare, should he espouse the fortunes of Prussia? In truth, whoever involves France or Austria in a war is an ally of JUAREZ and the Mexican Republic. They make an irresistible diversion in favor of Mexico, 3,500 miles away, over an ocean and half a continent; just as, more palpably, LEE used to deplete our forces confronting him in Southeastern Virginia, by sending STONEWALL JACKSON or EARLY to threaten Washington. It is worthy of notice that the War of the Rebellion was the first great war in our National history

in which it was possible for European sovereigns to interfere in the political control of the continent, and it was the first, accordingly, in which they made the attempt. During the War of 1812, all Europe was ablaze with a strife which threw ours with England into shade. The war with Mexico was too brief and insignificant to peril the fortunes of the country. It was when an earthquake of civil discussion rent the Republic in twain, so that it was doubtful on which banner victory would perch; it was when Lord RUSSELL could officially write of the Union as "the late 'United States,'" that NAPOLEON launched his philanthropic notions concerning the "Latin races." One may say, therefore, that if the Crimean war or the Italian war had been some years belated, or this Austrian war in prospective had earlier matured, there would have been no tripartite treaty, no landing of FOREY in Mexico, and no Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

THE MONADNOCK IN THE PACIFIC.

By this time the Monitor *Monadnock* must have reached, or nearly reached, the harbor of San Francisco, and so ended her famous 14,000 miles excursion. The achievement is one that will strike the obstinate opponents of the Monitor system with surprise and consternation; but, to its friends, it is only the realization in actual experiment of what was long palpable as a matter of theory and scientific calculation. On the first day of March, Lieutenant-Commander BUNCE anchored the *Monadnock* in the harbor of Valparaiso, and, next day, Commodore ROGERS transmitted to the Navy Department that officer's report and his own of the astonishingly favorable conduct of the *Monadnock*, in passing from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. As the Commodore says, the rest of the prescribed voyage is "plain sailing," with only the ordinary perils of navigation, and "any difficulties in the voyage to San Francisco" which may have been anticipated, are believed to end "here." Accordingly, we accept the fact that the Monitor has passed the test imposed upon her, and will comment briefly on the result.

When the Monitors were first launched, they were greeted from two hemispheres with a criticism quite as unanimous and quite as unmerciful as that which assailed FULTON in his early steamboat navigation. Numberless were the shafts of ridicule levelled at them. But of all the objections, the crowning one was their un-seaworthiness. They were not sea-vessels at all—they were floating batteries, which might skirt the coast in mild weather, but must not venture out even in a light breeze. It was noticeable even then, however, that none of these wiseacres ever explained *why* the Monitors could not go to sea. Such opinions prevailed not only throughout the profession, but among popular observers also. And, across the water, the storm of sarcasm and reproach was still more constant and pitiless. With us, it was a matter of National life or death to devise some naval enginery to meet the new demands of the age, and we could hardly "look the gift-horse in the mouth." Much as the people were impressed by the alleged un-seaworthiness of the Monitors, they were only too glad to get something for the hour of need. But, in Europe, there were no such scruples, and loud was the note of depreciation, ridicule and censure raised against the American Monitors. The daily Press, headed by the *London Times* and *London Post*, poured in a fire every morning, like the Charleston batteries (their allies) against these absurd Yankee cheese-boxes. The weeklies, led off by the *Saturday Review*, supported the attack in a second circle of batteries. The monthlies, under the command of "Blackwood," kept up a still heavier, if less frequent, fire. And, finally, the ponderous quarterlies opened with slower, but not less steady boom, on the same devoted little ships. Meanwhile, the amphitheatre of the Royal United Service Institution resounded with the musketry of the naval officers and royal engineers—a pack of military Bunsbys—turned in the same direction. Of course, the whole thing was settled. The Monitors were sunk, scuttled, boarded, pierced, cut in twain, their turrets were wedged, and hand grenades thrown into them. This, however, was all on paper and in speech-making, 3,000 miles away, and the Monitors, meanwhile, remained as insensible to the paper ammunition of the British savans as they were impregnable to the Armstrong and Whitworth shot of the Rebels.

To the popular opinion in France and England, of

course, with regard to the general availability of the Monitors, and especially as to their seaworthiness, we need not refer. Even the French and English high naval authorities ranged themselves against the turret ships. XAVIER RAYMOND proved most conclusively, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in those famous articles he furnished to order for NAPOLEON, that the Monitors could not by any possibility go to sea. And Mr. E. J. REED, one of the best naval authorities in the three kingdoms, lectured before the Institute of Naval Architects, to demonstrate the same point. He was ready to make any sacrifice rather than have so unscientific and altogether abominable thing as the American Monitor introduced into England. Yet the despised turret-ship seems to have been quite as seaworthy as that favorite of Mr. XAVIER RAYMOND, the sheet-iron-clad *Normandie*, which so painfully rolled herself across the Atlantic in a low latitude. As to Mr. REED's ships, we have not seen any of them yet, but even that gentleman would hardly ask them to do more than to make a 14,000 miles journey, of which a part should be to pass through the narrow and abrupt turnings of the Magellan Straits and Sarmiento Channels to the Gulf of Pinos, and to "work admirably" all the way.

Commodore ROGERS declares at Valparaiso that "the powers of the Monitor have been much more than equal to the difficulties that we have thus far met, and the result amply vindicates the judgment of the Department in directing a voyage which was mutually thought perilous, but in the success of which I had no doubt. In the long seas of the Pacific, to the southward of this, I observed that the *Monadnock* took very little water upon her decks, rising over the waves easily and buoyantly," and Lieutenant-Commander BUNCE (an old Monitor man of the Charleston school) asserts that "her machinery has worked admirably," that the passage of the Straits "presented no difficulties which were not easily overcome," and that even in the narrow places, where trouble might have been anticipated from the length of the vessel, "we found none whatever." We observe her, even in the difficult passage from Montevideo to Valparaiso, steaming as high as 195 knots per day. And this was with her cylinders totally out of proportion to her great boiler power. Her engine is well known as the "Ericsson vibrating-lever engine." Had her cylinders been of proper capacity, she would have equalled in speed most of the French iron-clads.

In a single word, the problem which the inventor and designer of the Monitor system of iron-clads undertook to solve, seems to have arrived at a satisfactory solution, not only in the minds of scientific men, but also in the apprehension of the least-instructed observers. The painstaking falsification which appeared in the columns of the *London Times* after a Monitor had reached the Pacific, shows plainly to a shrewd observer how serious a matter this performance appears in England.

At last, the long-delayed award of the sums promised for the apprehension of BOOTH and his accomplices, and for the apprehension of DAVIS have been paid. It is almost incredible how many persons have been devoting time, anxiety and effort to securing a part of these rewards. Most of the claims were, of course, adjudged adversely, and some of the persons expectant were long ago put out of the misery of their anxiety. Many of the claimants have been in Washington, idle and waiting, not able or willing to do anything until the matter was decided. It is precisely as in lottery, where the winner of a prize has expended as much time and anxiety, between the date of his investment and the drawing, as would have equalled the sum he secured on his ticket, if applied to honest labor; and the loser meets a double loss. Some of the claimants had been borrowing money at exorbitant interest on their chances of success, and others had sold out their chances for a trifle to those infamous land-sharks, the claim-agents. These gentry were as eager as any persons over the result.

While to the few happy and the scores of disappointed the pecuniary question was the only one (for their own convictions of their desert remain the same), the public is chiefly interested in the whole question as being an official decision on the question who were the heroes of the respective affairs. The true hero of the capture of BOOTH is Captain E. P. DOUGHERTY, of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, who carries off the nice sum of \$7,500—fairly earned. It was he who

pursued the murderer with such vigor, and he who commanded the party that captured him. An attempt was made to pluck his honors at the time, and the effort was temporarily successful. Subsequent events brought out the story in full, General BAKER gets but \$3,750. We heard the story in full from Captain DOUGHERTY long ago, and were satisfied of the substantial accuracy of the account. With regard to JEFF. DAVIS, we all know how Colonel PRITCHARD, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, did actually seize the fugitive, and how Colonel HARNDEN, with the First Wisconsin, only failed of doing so by accident, and would infallibly have done so but for PRITCHARD's better fortune. Colonel PRITCHARD gets a good plum of \$10,000, and his officers and men less sums in proportion. Adjutant-General TOWNSEND and Judge-Advocate-General HOLT were the Commissioners, and a most unenviable task they have had. In several cases, fortune seemed to have determined success, rather than merit. The Secretary of War says that the results of the examination and their conclusion will be objected to by many of the claimants. So, no doubt, they will. But we are glad to have the vexed question settled. PRITCHARD and DOUGHERTY seem to come out at the top of the list of honors and greenbacks.

THE brief telegram which announced the departure of General MEADE and his staff from Philadelphia for Eastport, on the 17th, "to look after the Fenian movements, as is supposed," has been the occasion of a great deal of speculation and comment. Some persons have insisted that the event throws an additional seriousness over the controversy in that region. But to us it appears a matter of course, and one from which not the slightest inference of impending hostilities can be drawn.

The incident recalls a similar experience in our history, twenty-seven years ago, in the Spring of 1839. Major-General SCOTT at that time commanded the "Eastern Division," under General MACOMB, who, as general-in-chief, had his headquarters at Washington; just as General MEADE commands the corresponding Division under General GRANT. The great Maine Boundary Question, sometimes styled, half in jest and half in earnest, the Aroostook War, had involved in threatened hostilities the British province of New Brunswick with the State of Maine. Intense feeling was manifested on both sides, and the strip of unimportant woodland, whose boundaries were unsettled, was known as the "disputed territory." British troops were pouring toward the intended scene of hostilities, regiment after regiment, while the Maine Volunteers were already established ready to receive them warmly. The greatest eagerness for war existed in the State, and troops were enrolled amid enthusiasm. At this crisis, the Administration (VAN BUREN's) dispatched General SCOTT, with Captain ROBERT ANDERSON and Lieutenant KEYES of his staff, to the frontier. As in the present case of General MEADE's similar journey in the same direction, the movement was precautionary. It was a peaceful, not a warlike demonstration, and, instead of being construed, as it then was, by the unthinking, as a preparation for hostilities, it proved the most effectual preventive of them. General SCOTT was received with belligerent enthusiasm by the Maine people, who imagined, of course, he had come to marshal them, and lead them to battle. But they were soon undeceived. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Sir JOHN HARVEY, was an intelligent and prudent soldier. He conferred with General SCOTT, and the whole war-cloud was soon dissipated. But for some such precautionary measures, the troubles would doubtless have become serious, the angry people of the disputed region having been left alone, to chafe at last from irritation into positive bloodshed.

The inspecting tour of General MEADE is to be regarded in even a much less belligerent light. As in the analogous example of General SCOTT's journey, it is a pacific, not a warlike demonstration. Now, as then, the scene of excitement is the eastern boundary, the New Brunswick frontier. Now, as then, both the British and ourselves are forced to send armaments hither to protect our respective citizens, and there is each possibility of collision as may call for the presence of the commanding officer of the Division. As in the other case, the question involved is the right of a certain class of citizens to pursue their ordinary livelihood in that region, within limits claimed by the

British. Then it was the lumbermen or wood-cutters who threatened to break the peace; while now it is the fishermen. For we take it for granted that the possibilities of complication arising out of the fishery difficulties are more serious than those brewing among the Fenians. Since it is only by connection and alliance with the former that the latter have been able to make any show at all.

In reality, there is very much less ground now than twenty-seven years ago, for apprehending permanent danger. We all know how quietly the affair was temporarily arranged, and subsequently fixed by the Ashburton Treaty. But then, the war feeling in Maine was ten times as intense as now, and it had spread all over the country. Some remembrance of it may be freshened by recalling the fact that President VAN BUREN sent Congress a special message that "the peace of the two nations is daily and imminently endangered." Accordingly, within five days an act passed the Senate unanimously, and the House, by a great majority, giving the PRESIDENT extraordinary war powers, authorizing him, if he thought proper, to call out the Militia for six months, and, besides, to obtain 50,000 Volunteers; and \$10,000,000 was appropriated to him for these purposes. Maine had already given Governor FAIRFIELD \$800,000 with which to put 8,000 troops into the field, and some of them were already drilling and marching on the frontier. In Congress, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS declared that he believed the question would have to be settled by force of arms, "and for one he was not disposed to have much further negotiation." Other Congressmen, of great reputation, were as vividly impressed with the danger of the times. Now, compared with this earlier contention on the New Brunswick border, both Fenianism and the Fishery Question are a tempest in a teapot. Nevertheless, since the feeling of our people with regard to anything British or half British is naturally none of the kindest, no precautions against hostilities are to be ridiculed. Let the thing entirely alone, and we may have occasion to learn how great a matter a little fire kindleth.

LAST week we took occasion to note how two of the saddest and most appalling events in American history had the same anniversary—the surrender of Sumter occurring on the 14th of April, 1861, and the murder of President LINCOLN on the 14th of April, 1865. Thus the same day revived the memory of the initial atrocity and the final atrocity of the Southern Rebel lion, and fitly began and ended four years of matchless horror. The writer of an article in *Temple Bar*, entitled "It Fell upon a Day," devotes his entire contribution to recording some of the great events which have happened upon the 14th of the month. He considers this as the most strikingly famous of all days for its record of remarkable events. And he finds it "memorable above all other days" for three things in particular—for assassinations, for the deaths of celebrated persons, and for famous battles. It will be seen, therefore, with what strange precision and fitness America has contributed to this lamentable list.

On the 14th of the month, RAVAILLAC assassinated HENRY IV.; CHARLOTTE CORDAY stabbed MARAT; RICHARD II. was murdered in Pomfret Castle; Captain COOK in the Pacific; and Admiral BYNG "judicially murdered" in England. On that day, the Maid of Orleans was burned to death at Rouen; Sir HARRY VANE suffered on the scaffold; the Duc DE BERRI died of the assassin's wounds received the day before; the plot to assassinate WILLIAM III. of England was discovered; ORSINI and PIERRI were executed for the attempt on NAPOLEON's life; BECKER tried to kill the King of Prussia; and that day with us contains the murder of Mr. LINCOLN and the attempted murder of Mr. SEWARD. Among all these, the author declares the deed of BOOTH unequalled for "daring atrocity," and "one of the most gigantic and famous crimes on record." Of course, it is an easy matter to find names of famous men who have died on the 14th of the month—WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, Prince ALBERT, JAMES V., Pope INNOCENT I., the Duke of WELLINGTON, and so on through hundreds. As for the battles fought on the 14th, preceding Sumter, their name is legion, and we will not enumerate them. We may refrain also from quoting examples of the numerous other great events connected with this same 14th.

"The month of April," according to our author, "has been remarkable for its fatality to great men."

But it does not appear that the 14th of April has had any special coincidences of great events over similar days in other months, and it even seems a little less crowded with them than most of the other eleven. Indeed, confident as the writer is, the whole theory may be a little forced and fanciful. It is to "consider too curiously to consider so," perhaps. And at best, of course, nothing would be claimed than an interesting regularity of historic coincidence, possessing neither purpose nor moral. Nevertheless, the fact which has most attracted us is that a writer in a foreign country, and with no particular reference to our ever-memorable 14th of April, should have had his attention called to that very day and very month, as being the day and month most replete with famous events, inasmuch that he felt justified in proving his theory by painstaking elaboration.

THE House has at length taken up the consideration of the Army Bill, and is proceeding earnestly and vigorously with its work. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the propriety of its action in certain particulars, the critical attention which it gives to the subject is entirely commendable. The Senate bill was not taken up at all, but, in lieu of it, Mr. SCHENCK's was put to discussion. This proceeding was really an act of courtesy to the House Military Committee, and was as short a way as the other of reaching the points at issue. As we have already given an analysis of both bills, it will be unnecessary to repeat what has already been said on this subject. When final action, however, has been had on the measure, we shall refer to the grand result. The first three sections of Mr. SCHENCK's bill passed without difficulty. Then, the great Veteran Reserve question came up, and was very fully and vigorously discussed. A motion to strike out the clause providing for these regiments was finally rejected by the remarkable vote of 84 to 30. Several supplementary amendments upon this subject were also rejected, and the original bill was sustained in this respect.

At least one of the guests invited to the great fair of Nations appointed for next Spring in the Champ de Mars, seems likely to decline the invitation. Will the vacant seat be Austria's or Prussia's? The former's probably, for it is intimated that France will take sides against the house of Hapsburg, in the approaching struggle. Mr. BANKS says America has not got enough room in her sector of the great circle of exhibition—that Illinois alone can fill the allotted space. Perhaps some provident Yankee will get the "refusal" of the national lot which Austria is expected to vacate. Our national experience in house-renting this Spring makes Americans very acute and forehanded in such matters. In that case, perhaps, we should not have to resort to the threatened side-shows at the international cir cōs.

A BUFFALO telegram says that "the tug *Relief* has been purchased by P. O'DAY, who is Head Centre of the Fenians here." Is this our old friend Peep o'Day? He was surely an original wearer o' the Green. The message adds that the *Relief* is "one of the strongest and most powerful tugs on the lakes, and belonged to the underwriters"—a bit of the strongest and most powerful description extant, which could not have been done by any under writer.

On the 2d instant, on motion of Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr., the House of Representatives inquired of the Secretary of War for information as to "what appropriation will be necessary to complete the ship channel from Fort McHenry to the mouth of the Patapsco river, in the State of Maryland," etc. This matter was referred by General DELAFIELD, Chief Engineer, U. S. A., to Captain W. P. CRAIGHILL, who is in charge of the improvement of the Patapsco, and that officer has made a report, in which he states that the channel has been heretofore improved by dredging, under direction of Colonel HENRY BREWERTON and Major J. G. FOSTER, of the Corps of Engineers (Major, General of Volunteers), from a point near Fort Carroll to the deep water of the bay, a distance of about nine miles. Operations ceased on the work at the end of the working season of 1859, and have not been resumed since that time. The appropriation required is estimated at \$2,109,200.

LARGE numbers of colored people are being sent West and North by Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. HOWARD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE
VOLUNTEER FORCE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Rowley, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies of the U. S., for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Strong, Assistant Inspector-General Department of the Tennessee, for distinguished and gallant services during the campaign against Atlanta, Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Northcutt, of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William M. Wherry, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the late campaigns in Georgia and Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Allabaugh, of the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for long, faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Alcock, of the 4th New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Reams's Station, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Arnold, of the 138th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Amason, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaigns through Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert S. Andrews, of the 20th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and efficient services in the battles before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Balloch, Inspector of the Subsistence Department, for efficient and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biggs, of the 123d Ohio Volunteers, for long, faithful and gallant services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Black, of the 111th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Bates, of the United States Volunteers, and Captain of the 125th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. K. Bishop, of the 21st Michigan Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis J. Blair, of the 88th Michigan Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Bliss, of the 8th New York cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Bliss, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Boone, of 28th Kentucky Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Boucher, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Bowen, Assistant Adjutant-General of the 9th Army corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Bradley, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus E. Bryant, of the 88th Indiana Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Brigham, of the 69th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando M. Bryan, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. Lookwood Brown, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philo B. Buckingham, of the 20th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond Burr, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. Bennett, of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene B. Beaumont, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the battle of Selma, Ala., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Bertolette, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Bixby, of the 6th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and highly meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bogardus, of the 151st New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Brannon, of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous and gallant conduct before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alva W. Briggs, of the 109th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Burns, of the 73d New York Volunteers, for gallant services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simon F. Barstow, Major and Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Biddle, of the U. S. Volunteers, Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard A. Brown, of the 61st New York Volunteers, for meritorious conduct during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Burke, of the 88th New York Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the engagement near Boydton Plank Road, Va., for efficient services in all subsequent operations, and for particularly meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Asa P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Callis, of the Seventh regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, for efficient and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christian T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton A. Cilley, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Cist, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan P. Cilley, of the 1st Maine cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen R. Clark, of the 5th Ohio cavalry, for efficient and gallant conduct during the late campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Clay, of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Coan, of the 48th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Cox, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, and especially in the operations before Wilmington and at the battle of Kinston, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. Rush Cowen, Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James T. Conklin, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Welcome A. Craft, of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Crenney, of the 95th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joel D. Crutten, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Cunningham, of the 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battles of Five Forks and Cox Road, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel David J. Caw, of the 77th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gideon Clark, of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Cornyn, of the 122d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Clendenin, Junior Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Coey, U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 147th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating in the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Coughlin, of the 10th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Carpenter, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the 16th Army corps, for efficient and meritorious services, to date from July 12, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Daboll, of the 5th Connecticut Volunteers, for good conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Davis, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Doan, of the 101st Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elisha Doane, of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tristram T. Dow, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coo Durland, of the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alender P. Duncan, of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Everell F. Dutton, of the 105th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., and from thence to Goldsboro', N. C., and for distinguished services at the battle of Smith's Farm, N. C., to date from March 16, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis B. Dailey, U. S. Volunteers and Major of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the White Oak Road, Va., to date from March 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Denlow, of the 91st New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Road, Va., to date from March 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Doolittle, of the 188th New York Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battles of Lewis's Farm and Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Damon, of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert M. Edwards, of the 24th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Elliott, of the 33d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Estes, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Fitch, of the 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fletcher, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Enos Foust, of the 33d New Jersey Volunteers, for long, faithful, and distinguished services, and for conspicuous gallantry in every engagement of the Atlantic campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Frenenberg, of the 23d regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph S. Fullerton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. M. Fachtz, of the 8th Maryland Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Farnham, of the 16th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Gravelly Run and Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Fletcher, of the 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Frederick, of the 209th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, at Forts Steedman and Sedgwick, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Fiak, of the 65th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Virginia, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Virginia, to date from April 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Franklin, Assistant Inspector-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Gillette, U. S. Volunteers and Major of the 137th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Michael C. Garber, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Green, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the line of his duty, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Greenwood, Assistant Inspector-General of the 4th Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Griffin, of the 38th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Grindlay, U. S. Volunteers and Major of the 146th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of North Anna, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Grosvenor, of the 18th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Goodman, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Glenn, of the U. S. Volunteers and Major of the 189th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at the battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Getchell, of the 31st Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. S. Goodyear, of the 10th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant services during the war, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Glenn, of the 64th New York Volunteers, for distinguished services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin F. Haines, of the 11th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for gallantry and meritorious services in the actions on the Weldon Railroad and at Dabney's Mill, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Seymour Hall, of the 43d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Hall, of the 10th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Hammond, of the 87th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Hand, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Hapeman, of the 104th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harnden, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Orson H. Hart, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Northern Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick H. Harris, of the 13th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Heath, U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 7th Iowa cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Hewitt, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hinson, of the 33d Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander H. Hoff, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Holman, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Hoover, Major and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hough, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hamlin, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Howard, Major and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Howard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel H. Hurst, of the 73d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. Heintzelman, of the 208th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services at Forts Steedman and Sedgwick, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin Hufty, of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert B. Hughes, of the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services at Fort Gregg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Harper, of the 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Virginia, to date from April 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Husk, of the 11th New York Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the engagement near Boydton Plank Road, Virginia; for efficient services on all subsequent occasions, and for particularly meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hay, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from May 31, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hazard, U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 1st Rhode Island light artillery, for meritorious services during the war, to date from May 3, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Irvin, of the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles H. Irvin, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for distinguished and faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. James, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Johnston, of the 9th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Jolly, U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 89th Ohio Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct throughout the campaigns from Chattanooga to Savannah, and thence to Richmond, Virginia, and especially for the zeal and ability which he displayed in organizing and disciplining the 23d Missouri Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver A. Judson, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Janeway, of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Jones, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from June 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Kellams, of the 42d Indiana Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Kensel, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert L. Kimberly, of the 41st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adam E. King, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burnham Kineman, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for meritorious services as Superintendent of negro affairs during the year 1864, in the Department of Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis T. Kirby, of the 27th Missouri Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Kitchell, of the 98th Illinois Volunteers, for long, faithful and gallant services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Keller, of the 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Keeler, of the 35th Iowa Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the series of battles fought in

Red River campaign of General Banks and in the late operations before Spanish Fort, Mobile Bay, to date from April 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Kilgour, of the 75th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from June 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Langley, of the 125th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Assistant Inspector-General of the Northern Department, for meritorious services in the Northern Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Lawrence, Major and Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, for distinguished and meritorious services at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Le Duc, Chief Quartermaster of the 20th Army Corps, for efficiency, intelligence, and zeal in the discharge of his duties, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Le Sage, of the 101st Illinois Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Ludlow, Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall J. Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Laycock, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. La Pointe, of the 7th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Long, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Philip M. Lydig, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Fort Sedgwick, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus P. Lincoln, of the 37th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Virginia, to date from April 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Livermore, 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, for highly valuable and meritorious services to date from April 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Lockwood, of the 120th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George R. Maxwell, of the 1st Michigan cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Maxwell, of the 194th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel McCoy, of the 175th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and particularly in the battles before Nashville, Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. McLennan, of the 22d New York cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. McKenney, Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for brave conduct and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold McMahon, of the 121st Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William McMichael, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Martin, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Captain of the 3d Massachusetts artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lyne S. Metcalf, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis H. Meyer, of the 117th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Miles, of the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Milward, of the 18th Kentucky Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct as commander of his regiment, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Moale, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert P. Morrow, of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Morse, of the 2d Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel R. Mott, of the 57th Ohio Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. McCall, of the 200th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for coolness, bravery and skill at Fort Steedman, Virginia, to date from March 25, 1865.

Major Charles P. Mattocks, of the 17th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick L. Manning, of the ——— Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur McClellan, Major and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Major Seth B. Moe, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant services in the Nashville campaign against Hood, to date from May 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander C. McClurg, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services, to date from June 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. W. Mills, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the 17th Army Corps, for efficient and meritorious services, to date from July 12, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Newport, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry T. Noble, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Nichols, of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James R. Neiler, of the 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Virginia, to date from April 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Brien, of the 75th Indiana Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct as commander of his regiment during the past year, and for special gallantry at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Placidus Ord, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Osborne, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 4th New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Carolina campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elwell S. Otis, of the 140th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Overmyer, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 11th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, to date from April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert L. Orr, of the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Page, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Perkins, of the 105th Ohio Volun-

teers, for gallantry and good conduct as commander of his regiment during the campaigns of the past year, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Perkins, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for valuable services in the office and in the field during the campaigns of Atlanta, Georgia, and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse J. Phillips, of the 9th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Redwood Price, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Polk, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick W. Prince, of the 16th New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Pomeroy, of the 4th regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Pentecost, of the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry in the attack on Fort Steedman, Virginia, to date from March 25, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton K. Prentiss, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 6th Maryland Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Paine, Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Virginia, and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Palmer, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Perkins, of the 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the recent campaigns terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Potter, of the 34th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from May 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Remick, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Tennessee, for efficient and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Reynolds, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 1st New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Reynolds, of the 16th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallantry during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Rhodes, of the 30th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hollon Richardson, of the 7th Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery throughout the campaigns from the Rapidan to the Five Forks, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Robeson, of the 3d New Jersey cavalry, for distinguished and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John K. Robison, of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in the engagement at Ream's Station, Virginia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Hiram C. Rodgers, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus W. Rollins, of the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ferdinand Rolshausen, of the 82d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Ross, of the 1st Michigan light artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaigns, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Ruessing, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Randall, of the U. S. Volunteers, and Major of the 11th New York heavy artillery, for gallantry in the attack on Fort Steedman, Virginia, to date from March 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Reen, of the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Rhodes, of the 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Virginia, to date from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Ramsey, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the field, to date from June 5, 1865.

POST, REGIMENTAL AND COMPANY FUNDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1866.

General Orders No. 22.

The following regulations, which were in force prior to the last day of January, 1867, are substituted for Paragraphs 193, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203 and 204, Revised Regulations for the Army:

When there is a sutler with troops stationed at a post, he shall, for the privilege enjoyed, be assessed, and held to pay, at the end of every two months or oftener, as may be determined by the council of administration of the post, at a rate not exceeding ten cents a month for every officer and enlisted soldier serving at the post, the monthly average number of such persons to be determined equitably by the said council.

The troops will bake their own bread when practicable; and as the difference between bread and flour is about 33½ per cent. in favor of flour, the saving produced thereby will, with the assessment on the sutler as mentioned above, be carried to the credit of, and constitute the,

POST FUND.

The post fund shall be under the administration of the post council, and will be collected by and held in the hands of a post treasurer, who shall be a discreet officer of the post, appointed by the commander. He will also act as the post librarian.

The post treasurer shall open an account with the fund, subject to the inspection of the commander of the post and the council, and the commander of the regiment; and he will make payments or purchases on the warrants of the commanding officer, which warrants shall only be drawn in pursuance of specific resolves of the council. The commanding officer who approves the appropriations of the council will be held accountable for all expenditures of the fund not made in accordance with the regulations.

The sums received and expended by the post treasurer, and the balance on hand, shall be reported, after the session of the council of administration, every four months, viz.: on the last days of April, August, and December, to the adjutant-general, through the commanding officer of the post, in the manner directed on the blank forms furnished for that purpose. These accounts will be accompanied by a return of property purchased under the authority of the council of administration. When an officer is relieved from the duties of post treasurer within the period for which accounts are required, he will, in like manner, transmit an account current for the time during which he was acting as treasurer, a copy of which will be left with his successor.

The following (exclusive of sums transferred to the regimental fund and to companies detached from the post) are the objects to which the post fund shall be appropriated:

1. Expenses of bake-house.
2. The education at the post school of such uneducated soldiers as may be desirous of improvement, of music boys, and of the children of soldiers.
3. The establishment of a library, and for newspapers—the number of the latter not to exceed two for a post garrisoned by a single company, and one per company at all other stations.
4. Garden seeds and utensils.
5. Such measures for the moral and religious instruction of the troops at posts which are not allowed chaplains as the state of the funds may allow.

When a post is about to be evacuated, or any company detached

permanently, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the post to call a council of administration, and direct it to make an equitable distribution among the companies composing the garrison, of the post fund remaining on hand unappropriated, and also of the articles procured by its means—as books, pamphlets, etc.—or of the money value thereof; and the portion thus determined will be turned over by the post treasurer to the companies about to leave, invoices and receipts being passed for the same; but, on the arrival of any company so detached at the new station, the money and property thus received will be turned over by their captains to the post treasurer, who will give his receipts therefor. Company commanders who may have received funds, etc., under the provisions of this paragraph, will make returns thereof to the Adjutant-General on the last days of April, August and December, until the same shall have been turned over. Should the property be held for a less period than four months the return will be made immediately after the transfer.

REGIMENTAL FUND.

The several councils of administration at posts occupied by companies of the regiment shall, at regular meetings (on muster days), set aside and cause to be paid over to the regimental treasurer fifty per cent. (after deducting the expenses of the bakery) of the whole amount accruing to the post fund during the preceding two months, which amount will be carried by him to the credit of, and will constitute the regimental fund. Should a post be garrisoned by companies of different regiments, the council will make an equitable division of the sum (fifty per cent.) allotted to the regimental fund and cause it to be paid over to the treasurer of each regiment or corps.

In transmitting sums set aside for regimental funds, the post treasurer shall name the months for which each sum was appropriated, and the regimental treasurer shall enter each amount separately, upon his own account, naming the posts at which, and the months for which, it was appropriated.

The adjutant shall be treasurer of the fund for his regiment, which he will disburse on warrants drawn by the colonel or commanding officer, under specific resolves of the regimental council of administration. He will render, through the colonel, periodical returns of the state of the fund, and of the property purchased therefrom, in the same manner as prescribed for the post treasurer, and his accounts will always be open to the inspection of the colonel and regimental council.

The musical instruments, and everything pertaining to the band, shall be kept by the adjutant, and also the regimental library and its appurtenances, for all which he shall be held accountable. The colonel or commanding officer who approves the appropriations of the council will be held accountable for all expenditures of the fund not made in accordance with the regulations.

The following are the objects to which the regimental fund is appropriated exclusively:

- 1st. The maintenance of a band.
 - 2d. The establishment of a library.
- The principles of the foregoing regulations will apply equally in regard to tax on sutler, distribution and accountability of post and regimental funds, when an entire regiment is serving in the field, or as the garrison of a post.

COMPANY FUND.

The savings arising from an economical use of the rations of the company (excepting the saving of flour from the general baking) will constitute the company fund, which will be kept in the hands of the captain, or other commander of the company, and disbursed by him exclusively for the benefit of the enlisted men of the company. An account of the company fund will be kept by the officer in whose hands it is deposited, which will be subject to the inspection of the commanding officer of the post or regiment; and returns of it will be rendered quarterly (or oftener if required) to the commander of the regiment. After examination at regimental headquarters of these returns, an abstract, showing in detail the receipts and expenditures, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The company commander will be held accountable for all expenditures of the fund not made in accordance with the regulations. Paragraph 1, General Orders No. 58, of April 7, 1865, and all other orders and regulations inconsistent with this order, are rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUSTER-OUT OF COLORED TROOPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1866.

Orders and instructions relative to the muster-out of Volunteer troops in various military Departments—Services no longer required.

[Memoranda.]

- Circular No. 13.
1. MARCH 15, 1866.—Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in his command, so as to leave in service, for the respective military departments, as follows:
 - Kentucky, two (2) regiments.
 - Tennessee, four (4) regiments.
 - Georgia, one (1) regiment.
 - Alabama, two (2) regiments.
 - Mississippi, four (4) regiments.
 2. MARCH 15, 1866.—Major-General D. E. Sickles, commanding the Department of South Carolina, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in that department to one (1) regiment.
 3. MARCH 15, 1866.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in the Department of Florida to one (1) regiment.
 4. MARCH 15, 1866.—Major-General C. C. August, commanding Department of Washington, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in that department to one (1) regiment.
 5. MARCH 15, 1866.—Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in that division to four (4) regiments.
 6. The following Volunteers have been ordered mustered out of service under special instructions of dates set opposite the organizations respectively:
 - One Hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana infantry, March 26, 1866.
 - Twelfth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), April 3, 1866.
 - One Hundred and forty-eighth Ohio infantry, April 10, 1866.
- E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The order dishonorably discharging Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby revoked, and he is honorably mustered out of the service, to date from June 29, 1865.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Assistant Surgeon Brenton Stone, U. S. Volunteers.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards Thomas Pickett, John L. Yates and B. H. Milford, U. S. Army.

The salaries of the Lords of the Admiralty are set forth in a parliamentary paper just published. The Duke of Somerset receives £4,066 a year; Sir F. W. Grey, £1,876 10s.; Rear-Admiral Eden, £1,566 5s.; Rear-Admiral Franks, £1,566 5s.; Rear-Admiral Drummond, £1,566 5s.; and Mr. Fenwick, M. P., £1,000. Lord C. E. Paget gets £2,482 10s.; and Mr. Romain, £1,537 as secretaries. Mr. Briggs, the chief clerk, gets a salary of £1,000 a year, and altogether the salaries of the clerks amount to £21,302. In France the grand marshal of the palace, grand almoner, grand chamberlain, master of the horse, grand master of the hounds, and principal master of the ceremonies, receive 60,000 francs a year each; the Emperor's secretary 40,000 francs, the principal secretary 12,000 francs, and the police inspector of the imperial residence 20,000 francs. The Secretaries of State and the President of the Council of State have each 100,000 francs, and the principal secretaries to the ministers from 18,000 to 20,000 francs each. There are seven privy councillors having the rank of ministers, who are each paid 100,000 francs a year.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 9.—Lieutenant-Commander James G. Maxwell, to duty at Bay Point, S. C.
 APRIL 10.—Paymaster Casper Schenck, to the receiving ship *Independence*, at Mare Island, Cal.
 Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Norton, to the *Shamrock*.
 APRIL 11.—Assistant Paymaster Jesse P. Woodbury, to the *St. Marys*, Pacific Squadron.
 Second Assistant Engineer Arthur Price, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer King, at the Navy Yard, New York.
 First Assistant Engineer Joseph Watters, to iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La.
 Third Assistant Engineer R. W. Mulligan, to duty at the Naval Academy.

DETACHED.

APRIL 9.—Lieutenant-Commander John G. Walker, from the command of the *Shamrock*, and ordered to return to the United States, and report for duty at the Naval Academy.
 Third Assistant Engineer Edward Stiles, from the *Lancaster*, and placed on sick leave.
 Ensign Williamson Dunn, from the *Cyane*, and ordered home.
 Lieutenant-Commander William R. Mayo, from the Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
 APRIL 11.—First Assistant Engineer E. A. C. Du Plaine, from iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La., and waiting orders.
 APRIL 12.—Carpenter David Robinson, from the *Saranac*, on his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to return to New York.
 Gunner William W. Carter, from the Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry W. Miller.
 APRIL 11.—Midshipman E. S. Sanford, Jr., at the Naval Academy.
 APRIL 12.—Second Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, and Third Assistant Engineer Frank H. Townsend, of steamer *Saranac*, on the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco, Cal.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Assistant Paymaster C. E. Boggs, at Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, to return to New York, and report, by letter, to the Department.
 APRIL 12.—Mate W. D. Gregory, to the *Miantonomoh*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 9.—Acting Master J. D. Wells, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and granted leave.
 APRIL 10.—Acting Master F. A. O'Connor, from duty in the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 Acting Master J. C. Bunner, from the receiving ship *Grammys*, at Mound City, Illinois, and granted leave.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Young, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.
 Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph T. Hathaway, from the supply steamer *South Carolina*, and granted leave.
 APRIL 11.—Acting Master James F. Alcorn, from the *Vandalia*, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.
 APRIL 12.—Mates Charles H. Greenwood and John McManus, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer Francis E. Hoemer, from the *Newbern*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.
 Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard N. Taylor, from the *Saranac*, on the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco, and granted leave.
 Acting Ensign Samuel A. Gove, from the coast survey steamer *Bibb*, and ordered to duty in the Atlantic Squadron.
 APRIL 13.—Acting Master A. Buhner, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 9.—Eli D. Edmonds, an Acting Master, and placed on waiting orders.
 Shubael K. Luce, an Acting Master, and ordered to the *Shamrock*.
 APRIL 10.—Leslie D. Frost, an Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
 Samuel C. Cowan, a Mate, and ordered to the *Assuway*.
 APRIL 11.—John Shay, a Mate, and ordered to the Naval Academy.
 APRIL 12.—Edward J. Swords, of Toledo, Ohio, an Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Newbern*.
 J. Reid Peterson, an Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.
 APRIL 13.—William A. Morgan, an Acting Master, and ordered to the bark *Purveyor*, at New York.
 Alfred Lapoint, of Worcester, Mass., an Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

DISCHARGE REVOKED.

APRIL 11.—Acting Assistant Paymaster William W. Woodhull, of the 25th January, 1866, and placed on waiting orders from that date.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 11.—Acting Ensign Frank W. Worstell, of the *Estrella*.
 Acting Assistant Paymaster Edwin M. Hart, of the *St. Marys*.
 Acting Masters John L. Gamble and E. D. March, of the *Saranac*.

DISMISSED.

APRIL 13.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. S. Harvey.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

APRIL 11.—Acting Ensign Rodger Farrell, of the *Vermont*.
 APRIL 12.—Mate Henry Churchill.

DISCHARGED.

APRIL 12.—Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. Hill, of Malden, Mass.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

APRIL 11.—Acting Assistant Paymaster G. C. Hendee, of Boston, Mass.

ORDER REVOKED.

APRIL 10.—Mate C. F. Taylor, to the *Shamrock*, and honorably discharged.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending April 14, 1866:

M. G. Delaney, surgeon, April 3, at Geneva, N. Y.
 Alfred Thompson, seaman, March 24, U. S. steamer *Port Royal*.
 Benjamin Russell, mate, March 28, U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
 Samuel P. Ramsey, sergeant marines, April 7, U. S. Marine Barracks, New York.
 M. Patterson Jones, lieutenant-commander, April 11, near Washington City.
 Charles Knowles, acting ensign, April 9, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
 James McGrath, coal-heaver, March 19, U. S. steamer *Muscoota*.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER.

William Hamilton, April 15.

ACTING MASTER AND PILOT.

John W. Grivett, December 27.

ACTING MASTERS.

G. W. Wood, September 10, S. H. Newman, March 20,
 Curtis Rodman, September 17.

ACTING ENSIGNS.

E. A. Sawyer, April 1,
 Henry B. Cobby, of steamer *Nyack*, from receipt of order.

MATES.

C. F. Taylor, April 10, H. A. Taylor, July 3.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER.

D. Clinton Riter, April 5.

ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Alfred Lapoint, April 8.

ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

A. A. Manchester, April 3.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Contocook* was successfully docked at the Portsmouth Yard on Tuesday of last week.

The double-ender *Winnipeg* arrived at Hampton Roads on the 8th, and awaits orders. The *Phlox* is at the Norfolk Yard.

The *Lackawanna* and *Pensacola* will soon be ready for service in the flying squadron to the fishing grounds. The *Iroquois* is to be thoroughly overhauled.

GREAT activity is manifested at the different Navy Yards, there being at the six naval stations of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Baltimore and Washington, over forty vessels fitting out for service.

A NUMBER of naval officers from Washington attended on the 13th inst., the funeral of Lieutenant-Commander M. Patterson Jones, who was buried from the country seat of his father, the late Commodore T. Ap Catesby Jones, in Virginia.

SEVERAL of the vessels now being fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be ready for sea during this week, and will be at once provisioned and armed for service. Among the vessels nearly ready are the *Pensacola*, *Lackawanna* and *Iroquois*.

ORDERS have been received at the Philadelphia Yard to prepare the gunboat *Shamrock* for immediate service. Commander William E. Hopkins, formerly attached to the *Saginaw*, of the Pacific Squadron, has been ordered to command her, and the subordinate officers are being detailed as rapidly as possible.

THE President has approved the Navy Appropriation Bill. The aggregate amount for the Boston Navy Yard is \$277,500; for the New York Navy Yard, \$558,000—including \$90,000 for the Ruggles property for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, \$148,000; for the Portsmouth Navy Yard, \$200,000, and for the purchase of Seavy's Island, \$105,000.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Leghorn, Italy, date of March 16, 1866, that the *Colorado* and *Frolic* were at present at Leghorn, that the *Kearsarge* is on the coast of Africa, and the *Ticonderoga* in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean. The *Frolic* has recently visited Algiers for a few days, and touched at Port Mahon for 24 hours on the 9th.

THE store bark *Purveyor* sailed from the Brooklyn Yard last week for St. Paul De Loando, on the coast of Africa. This vessel was formerly known as the *J. C. Kuhn*, but her name has been changed by order of the Navy Department. She carried with her large quantities of stores, which will be distributed among the vessels composing our Brazilian and European squadrons.

THE vessels which are to form the squadron for the protection of our fishing interests on the Eastern coast have been finally detailed. The squadron will consist of seven vessels, carrying 59 guns. The *De Soto* will be flagship, and the following vessels will meet at Eastport, Me., before the 29th instant: *Ashuelot*, 10 guns; *Shamrock*, 10; *Augusta*, 9; *De Soto*, 8; *Don*, 8; *Winoski*, 10; *Miantonomoh*, 4.

THE *Powhatan*, *Monadnock*, *Tuscarora* and *Vanderbilt* remained at Valparaiso at the latest dates. The *Mohongo* and *Nyack* were still at Callao on the 22d ult. The *St. Marys* was still at Panama, and there were rumors that she was soon to be laid up in ordinary. The *Waterloo*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Pearson, sailed from Panama on the 28th ult., for Callao, where the Admiral is to meet his new flag-ship, the *Powhatan*.

THE following prize lists are now passing through the Fourth Auditor's office, and that of the Second Comptroller, and will soon be ready for payment: Prize *Lilly*, captured by United States steamer *Owasco*; prize *Funny*, captured by United States steamer *Owasco*; prize *Lilly*, captured by United States steamer *Penobscot*; prize *Josephine*, captured by United States steamer *Hatteras*; prize *Herald*, captured by United States ship *St. Lawrence*; prize *Elmira Cornelius*, captured by United States steamers *Restless* and *Flag*; prize *Bermuda*, captured by United States steamer *Mercedita*; prize *Admiral*, captured by United States steamer *Alabama*; prize *Breeze*, captured by United States steamer *Two Sisters*; prize *Andromeda*, captured by United States steamer *Pursuit*.

THE *Liberia Herald* of January 31st says: The U. S. ship *Kearsarge* is now on her way from the Mediterranean to Monrovia, Liberia, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of April. She is the first of our ships of war that has visited Liberia since the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. The Russian steam frigate *Dmitry Donskoy*, of 60 guns, visited Monrovia January 14th, and remained four days, when she left for Brazil. She was the first Russian ship seen at Liberia. The officers had a most cordial reception from the President and the citizens of Liberia on the 16th. The President and his cabinet, the Chief-Justice, the U. S. Vice-Consul General, and several prominent citizens, visited the frigate. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the reception given to the Chief-Magistrate of Liberia and his officers. The polite and unassuming attention paid by the commander and his officers is beyond all praise. On the afternoon of the 17th, by invitation of the commander, about two dozen of the principal ladies of Monrovia visited the frigate. They were splendidly entertained with music, dancing and feasting. The enjoyment was doubtless reciprocal. The regret at the departure of this magnificent ship was universal among the citizens, all being anxious to show her gallant officers more general entertainments on shore. Their visit will be long remembered by us as a delightful parenthesis in social life, and a significant page in Liberian history.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STAFF OFFICERS.—There have been officers' drills of the Second and Fourth brigades. General Aspinwall, of the Fourth brigade, is the only Militia General officer we know of who has exercised his officers in the evolutions of the brigade.

W. H. H.—There is no authority for bringing the colors out on dress parade. When the battalion turns out under arms for other purposes than a dress parade, the colors should be sent for immediately after the colonel receives the battalion from the adjutant. (See Par. 5, School of the Battalion).

MILITIA IN CONGRESS.—Hon. Henry Wilson has introduced a bill to provide for the establishment and organizing of a National uniform Militia throughout the United States. The bill is the one originally altered, with the addition of a few amendments. The Bureau of Militia is to be placed under the supervision of the General-in-Chief of the Army. The head of the Bureau is to be a Brigadier-General. The following clause has been annexed to the section authorizing a regiment to each Congressional district: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize or require the disbandment of any regiment organized under its provisions by reason of the reduction of the number of Congressional districts in any State.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 13th inst. The line was composed of details of six files from each company. Colonel C. E. Pratt was in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward and Major Chapman being present. The room was comfortably filled with spectators, among whom were quite a number of ladies. The regiment has improved in steadiness, the front rank being steadier than the rear rank, which would not have been the case had the file closers attended to their duties. The class of men who compose the Twenty-third is similar to that of the Seventh, and the officers generally are good, although they give too little attention to the necessary details. The lieutenant in the rear of the eighth company carried his sword for the most part as Paul Pry does his umbrella. There was in the rank of file closers of the ninth company a person wearing a sword, and we therefore imagine he was an officer, although he wore a jacket without shoulder-straps. We noticed a lieutenant who did not salute properly at dress parade. The regiment made a very fine appearance, and the movements were generally well executed, although we noticed several errors, and one bad blunder, which threw the companies entirely out of their positions, so much so, that the company which should have been on the right was eighth in line. The mistake occurred in attempting to form line after the battalion had been marched by the flank from double column. We noticed that in wheeling, one of the captains, who should have known better, did not face his men while the wheel was being executed. To make a perfect wheel while marching it is necessary that the men should touch and dress toward the marching flank, and it is the captain's duty to see that they do this, which he cannot do while his back is toward his company. The drill was closed by the ceremony of dress parade. The drum corps has improved very much under the direction of Drum-Major Bruce. The men stood very steady, save here and there one in the rear rank. We were glad to hear the orderly-sergeants report properly, for which correction Adjutant Hunter will please receive our thanks. After the parade was dismissed, Colonel Pratt spoke to the officers for some minutes, during which time the men were kept at "attention" instead of "parade rest," as they should have been. As this was rather a severe test of their steadiness, most of the men did not stand still, with the exception of the fifth and third companies, who deserve much credit for their steadiness, which was due to the efficiency of their orderly-sergeants. Nothing is wanting—save a determination to excel on the part of both officers and men—to make the Twenty-third indisputably the crack corps of the Second division.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on the evening of the 16th inst. Colonel F. A. Conkling was in command, assisted by the lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant. The wing was divided into eight platoons of six files. Quite a number of the men and some of the officers wore cap covers, which are intended as a protection against the rain, and should not be worn at an in-door drill. The men generally made a good appearance, although some few did not have their jackets buttoned up. Too much time was necessarily consumed in the instruction of the officers, who for the most part were not well posted in the tactics. We noticed that even the officer commanding the first and the one commanding the fourth platoon—who were the two best instructed—made several mistakes in dressing. In drilling a regiment whose officers are not thoroughly posted it is best to have it understood beforehand exactly what movements are to be performed. An officer's drill or meeting at least should be held previous to the regimental drill, when the movements to be performed can be gone through with, and both thoroughly explained and practically executed. It should not become necessary at a battalion drill for the colonel to explain to his officers the principles of the simplest methods of breaking from line into column, and the reverse. The men have improved in steadiness since their last drill; but the officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, need study and drilling. Some of the formations were well executed, but were marred by the incorrectness and hesitancy with which company commanders gave their commands. The square was well formed, but in its reduction the commanders of the respective fronts gave their orders incorrectly. The front of the square are designated as follows: The first division will always be the first front, and the last division the fourth front; the right companies of the other divisions will form the second front, and the left companies of the same divisions the third front. In reducing the square, the commander of the first front will command, "First division, forward." The commander of the fourth front will caution it to stand fast. The commander of the second front will cause it to face to the left, and then command, "By company, by file left." The commander of the third front will cause it to face to the right, and then command, "By company, by file right." When the battalion, after having been formed into square, has been moved by one of its fronts, at the command "halt," if the march be by the fourth front, the first front will face about without further command, and the second and third fronts will face outward. The movements were executed almost too slowly, but if deliberateness is coupled with correctness, it is to be viewed rather as a merit than a fault.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the left wing of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 17th inst. This wing is composed of companies K, B, C, I and A, which were, for the purpose of drill, divided into six platoons, about 100 men being in line. The drill was conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel William A. McKee, Lieutenant Williams of G Company, acting as Adjutant. Lieutenant-Colonel McKee gave the regiment quite a severe drill of two hours length, and infused much of his life into the men, so that during the greater portion of the evolutions there was very little want of steadiness in the ranks, save here and there one in the rear rank. The movements were all performed in quick time, and followed each other in such rapid succession that all were forced to pay close attention to the orders in order to avoid mistakes. Some few, however, did occur, owing to the poor acoustic properties of the room, and also to the fact that the men were not accustomed to the Colonel's voice. It must not, however, be forgotten, that while rapidity in executing manoeuvres is highly creditable, correctness and precision in details is the important point in military drill. The main fault in the drills of our National Guard regiments is not that they perform so few of the evolutions prescribed, but that so few of the evolutions performed are absolutely correct in detail. It is far better to do a few things well than a number of things indifferently. Although these remarks were suggested by the drill of the Thirteenth, they are less applicable to that regiment than many others which could be named. The firing on Tuesday evening was good, and we think better than that of the right wing. The Captain

of the third and also of the left company gave their orders in a clear and deliberate manner, and showed themselves to be well instructed and efficient officers, although the first-named officer made a mistake in one of the deployments. On one or two occasions the command "guides post" was not given at the proper time. The officer commanding the right company made one or two mistakes, which caused him in a measure to lose his self-possession. The companies of the left wing appeared to be better drilled than those of the right, although the latter excel them in the cadence of their step in marching. Colonel McKee spoke to some of the men about holding up their heads and looking square to the front, which produced a good effect. We would suggest to the Lieutenant in rear of the left company, that he should not converse with his sergeants during the drill, but should give more attention to the rear-rank men. The men appeared very much pleased with their drill, and at its close applauded the Lieutenant-Colonel very heartily.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The second drill of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this regiment took place on Wednesday evening, April 18th, at the regimental armory, and was attended by nearly every officer of the regiment; Colonel J. Maidhof was in command. Six companies, of ten files each, were formed, and after the Colonel had exercised the battalion for half an hour—during which the movements were handsomely executed—he delivered the command of the regiment for the next four months into the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lux, and, in a very neat and appropriate speech, expressed his sincere hope that during his absence in Europe every officer, non-commissioned officer and member of the regiment would do their duty in such a manner that, upon his return, he should find the regiment in as good a condition as it then was. He bid both officers and men an affectionate farewell, and trusted to see them all again four months hence. Lieutenant Colonel Lux responded in a few pertinent remarks, assuring the Colonel that he would do his best; and that with the aid of the officers and men he hoped to keep the regiment up to its present standard. After the conclusion of his response the Lieutenant-Colonel proposed three cheers for Colonel Maidhof and his safe return, which were given with such a will that the armory fairly shook to its foundation. Lieutenant-Colonel Lux then took command, and drilled the officers in a variety of battalion manoeuvres, which were much better executed than on the first drill, as the commands were given in a slower and more distinct manner, and a "rest" was occasionally ordered. The Lieutenant-Colonel is an excellent tactician; but we would suggest to him that at an instruction drill, where movements are executed that have not been practised for a long time, it would be better to explain them before execution, so that every company commander distinctly hears and understands them. The forming and reducing of squares was very well done; the different modes of passing from column at half distance into line-of-battle were also creditably performed; but we would suggest that when marching with battalion front more care should be taken in guiding in the centre, and that the color-bearer should not lengthen or shorten the step. A serenade was given to Colonel Maidhof on Friday evening, but as we go to press before its conclusion we are unable to state the particulars in to-day's issue. The Colonel leaves to-day, at 12 o'clock, in the Hamburg steamer for Europe, bearing with him the good wishes of all who know him.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—The formation of a National Guard brigade of cavalry is now under discussion in the Legislature of the State of New York. It would hardly seem that during this session such an effort is advisable. The fate of the National Militia bill in Congress has not yet been settled, and, as it is provided by that bill that the Militia force shall be infantry, it would be better to expend such appropriations as may be granted for the expenses of the National Guard in rendering our present force efficient. The cavalry force of the First division is at present composed of the First and Third regiments of cavalry, Captain Otto's troop, and a few regimental troops. The war through which we have just passed has shown that it requires not only the strictest discipline, but also years of actual service, to make an average volunteer cavalry regiment efficient, while the expense involved in keeping up a cavalry regiment is much greater than that of an infantry organization. It will, doubtless, be generally conceded that at the present time the First regiment of cavalry is not in an efficient condition, and the Third, although it always parades with full ranks, lacks much of being a well-drilled mounted regiment. The Otto and the Washington Grey troops are in good condition, and are also well drilled, setting an example in this to most of their brother cavalymen. The last reports show that the number of regiments of the National Guard is large enough, and that consolidation rather than amplification is required in order that each regiment may be able to parade with the number of non-commissioned officers and privates requisite to form a minimum organization according to the provisions of the Militia bill now under consideration in the New York Senate. The inefficiency of the greater portion of State generals is too notorious to admit of the augmentation of their number, except as a matter of absolute necessity. The passage of the \$500,000 appropriation is of much more importance than the organization of a cavalry brigade, which will more properly be in order when Congress shall have acted on the National Militia bill, and our cavalry shall prove to us by their works that a Militia cavalry regiment can become a thoroughly drilled and efficient organization.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the Armory of this Regiment, on the 13th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major N. W. S. Catlin. Brigadier-General William Hall presided. Captain George M. Dusenberry, Co. D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Captain W. O. Roome, were nominated as candidates. A ballot was then held, which resulted in the election of Captain Dusenberry. After the election, the officers of the Regiment partook of a collation at Parker's, which was provided by Major Dusenberry. The Major, we doubt not, will prove very efficient as a field-officer, as he has proved to be an excellent company commander. Company D, of this Regiment, gave a reception to their friends, at the Regimental Armory, on the evening of the 13th inst. The decorations of the Armory, on this occasion, were very handsome, and highly creditable to the decoration committee and the Company. The walls of the dancing hall were festooned with flags, and on the gas jets, in the centre of the room, an elegant canopy was formed by a very tasty arrangement of the stars and stripes. A large number of cages, containing singing birds, were suspended from this canopy, and other portions of the room, and the warbling of the birds mingling with the music produced a most pleasing effect. Tents were erected at each end of the large room, to the right of the dancing hall, around which stacks of arms were very prettily arranged. A large and elegant assembly were present, among whom were Colonel Farrer, Adjutant Warring, and other officers of the Thirty-seventh, as well as some few representatives of the other regiments of the First Division. The refreshments were served in elegant style, and the entire affair—which was a great success—was highly creditable to the officers and

members of the Company. Major (late Captain) George M. Dusenberry was Floor Manager; Lieutenant Alexander D. Shaw being Chairman of the Reception, and Sergeant Frederick H. Parkin Chairman of the Floor Committee.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—In accordance with General Orders No. 3, this regiment will parade on Monday afternoon, April 23d, in fatigue uniform (white gloves), for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors from the City of New York. The presentation will be made by his honor Mayor Hoffman, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M. The line will be formed in Broome street, right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. The officers and non-commissioned officers assembled at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for drill. In announcing the resignation of Major Oliver Libby, Colonel Trafford expresses his regrets that Major Libby's removal from the State has compelled the Major to tender his resignation. He has faithfully performed all the duties which devolved upon him during his long connection with the regiment, and he has the best wishes of its officers and members for his future welfare. Alfred W. Sewell has been appointed left general guide, vice Curtis, resigned. Robert B. Hill has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company E, vice Finlay, resigned. At the request of Lieutenant Carpenter, of Company B, Corporals David Watson and Richard Archer have been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty. The regiment will—after having received their stand of colors—be drilled in the Park, in the evolutions of the battalion, according to Morris's Tactics.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel Bendix has issued General Orders, No. 5, which is in substance as follows: This regiment will drill by wing, at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, as follows: Right wing, companies A, C, D, F, and I, on Monday, the 23d inst. Left wing, companies B, E, G, H, and K, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. A court-martial is hereby ordered, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates, since the organization of the regiment. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel John Beattie, President; Captain George Hackett, Company E; First Lieutenant Augustine O'Neil, Company F. The court will convene on or about the 15th day of May next, at such time and place as the president of the court may direct.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—An additional issue of arms is to be made in this regiment. The Twenty-second is armed with the short Enfield rifle, with sabre bayonet. These pieces were purchased by the regiment in Europe, and the State bought them of them. The regiment having increased in numbers, the original supply has proved insufficient, and consequently a requisition has been filed for the requisite amount. The State offered to issue Springfield rifles to the regiment, but as they preferred to retain their rifles, General Batcheller has succeeded in obtaining a number of them from the General Government. The matter is at present in the hands of Colonel S. W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, who will shortly order the issue.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—We understand that an effort is being made by Colonel Urban, of this regiment, to effect a transfer of certain companies with the Fifty-second Regiment. At present the companies of both these regiments are located, some in Brooklyn and some in Williamsburgh. It is proposed that the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth shall be in Williamsburgh (Brooklyn, E. D.), and that the headquarters of the Fifty-second shall be as at present, in Brooklyn. The Eastern District companies of the Fifty-second are to be transferred to the Twenty-eighth, and the Brooklyn companies of the Twenty-eighth are to join the Fifty-second.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Colonel Louis Burger, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: The officers and non-commissioned staff officers of the several regiments of this brigade, and the brigade staff, will assemble, in fatigue uniform with side arms, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. The line and staff officers of the infantry regiments will provide themselves with cap pouches. Muskets and percussion caps for loading and firing will be furnished by General Palmer at the State Arsenal.

FIFTH DIVISION.—We have received from Major-General S. S. Burnside, commanding Fifth Division, N. G., S. N. Y., certain extracts of the proceedings of a general court-martial ordered in his division. As we hope to receive a copy of the charges against the accused, viz.: Surgeon G. M. Teeple, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment; Major N. P. Hinman, Judge-Advocate, Eighteenth Brigade, Fifth Division, and Colonel A. N. Wakefield, we will withhold what we have to say concerning the last two officers until our next issue.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Surgeon G. M. Teeple, of this regiment, was tried before a general court-martial assembled at Schoharie, April 9th, pursuant to orders from Headquarters, Fifth Division. The accused was found guilty on the charge of extortion and receiving money illegally from members of the National Guard and drafted men, and sentenced to be dismissed from the National Guard, and also to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. The proceedings, finding and sentence of the Court have been approved by Major-General S. S. Burnside, commanding Fifth Division.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment paraded on last Sunday as escort to the remains of Brevet Brigadier-General Van Buren. Colonel Ward showed very commendable promptness in turning out his regiment. The order from division headquarters was not received until after noon on Saturday, and printed copies were not ready for issue until after 7 o'clock P. M., still the Twelfth paraded 400 strong, and made a fine appearance.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—According to the order published last week, this regiment will parade on the 23d, in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. They will be reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Hoffman, and also by Colonel Louis Burger, their brigade commander, at Madison square. Among the other colors borne by the regiment on the 23d will be a flag presented to the Fifth at the time of its organization in 1834.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 21, 1866. }

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending April 21, 1866:

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

John Madden, captain, April 14th, vice A. Leary, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Louis Jacobsohn, captain, April 14th, vice W. L. Thompson, resigned.
William H. Roach, captain, April 14th, vice J. E. Parley, promoted.
August Rassaig, captain, April 14th, vice R. McKechnie, resigned.

Michael C. Daly, first lieutenant, April 14th, original vacancy.
William McNally, second lieutenant, April 14th, vice Thomas Stapleton, declined.

Thomas Burke, second lieutenant, April 14th, original vacancy.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

George F. Hartman, second lieutenant, April 13th, vice D. Fink, resigned.

Michael Baust, first lieutenant, April 13th, vice Luckholdt, resigned.

John Dilger, second lieutenant, April 13th, vice M. Baust, promoted.

Martin A. Cape, second lieutenant, April 14th, original vacancy.

John Wesel, captain, April 14th, vice J. Walback, resigned.

Daniel Shaffner, second lieutenant, April 14th, vice A. Luckhardt, promoted.

William Rathgen, first lieutenant, April 14th, vice L. Tourge, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Peter J. Bogart, first lieutenant, April 16th, vice A. Belknap, Jr., resigned.

Samuel C. Barr, second lieutenant, April 16th, vice A. Belknap, Jr., promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Herman Roche, quartermaster, April 14th, vice H. Londenstrath, resigned.

Charles Stein, surgeon, April 14th, vice A. Eidenburg, resigned.

John M. Schaeffer, assistant surgeon, April 14th, vice J. B. Ward, resigned.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John F. Young, second lieutenant, April 17th, vice T. F. Teahan, resigned.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Francis E. Lowe, first lieutenant, April 16th, vice G. C. Dearin, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Isaac M. Martin, captain, April 13th, vice I. Jenkinson, resigned.

James T. Chase, first lieutenant, April 13th, vice W. B. Marvin, removed from district.

George W. Harkins, second lieutenant, April 13th, vice C. Caldwell, declined to serve.

John W. Stevenson, second lieutenant, April 13th, vice Wm. Brown, resigned.

William H. Campbell, captain, April 13th, original vacancy.

Richard R. Hunter, first lieutenant, April 13th, original vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Wm. Houbennistel, first lieutenant, April 13th, vice E. Quigley, resigned.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George O. Phelps, chaplain, April 13th, original vacancy.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Renwick Campbell, adjutant, April 16th, vice Charles A. Brackett, deceased.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frederick Zimmer, captain, April 18th, vice John Gerth, resigned.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas H. B. Simmons, second lieutenant, April 14th, vice C. T. Coggeshall, deceased.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Daniel Dougherty, captain, April 14th, original vacancy.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Caswell, captain, April 14th, vice J. J. Schoonmaker, promoted.

Martin W. Joraleman, first lieutenant, April 14th, vice Caswell, promoted.

Barrett S. Waldron, adjutant, April 14th, vice A. B. Seger, promoted.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Bornemann, first lieutenant, April 16th, original vacancy.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry Fletcher, captain, April 17th, vice J. J. McCabe, removed from district.

Nicholas Duffy, captain, April 17th, vice J. O'Shea, removed from district.

John Kelly, first lieutenant, April 17th, vice A. McOwen, removed from district.

Faterek McGuire, first lieutenant, April 17th, vice John Devitt, removed from district.

Alexander McDonald, second lieutenant, April 17th, vice James Wall, removed from district.

James Conroy, second lieutenant, April 17th, vice P. Caskin, removed from district.

Michael E. Head, second lieutenant, April 17th, original vacancy.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Orrin A. Price, first lieutenant, April 16th, vice W. A. Phillips, removed from district.

Charles Duncan, second lieutenant, April 16th, vice W. W. Watkins, deceased.

Charles Sergeant, first lieutenant, April 16th, vice J. M. Sergeant, removed from district.

Samuel Hall, second lieutenant, April 16th, vice Charles Sergeant, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles H. Roys, adjutant, April 17th, vice Wm. B. Rudd, removed from district.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 21, 1866. }

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 21, 1866:

April 17th, Sixteenth regiment, Henry C. Smith, captain, term of service expired.

April 17th, Sixth brigade, Benjamin W. Downing, judge-advocate, term of service expired.

April 17th, Thirteenth regiment, Philip H. Briggs, captain, term of service expired.

April 17th, Third cavalry, Frederick Lemmermann, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17th, Eleventh regiment, Frans Kolhaupt, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17th, Fifth regiment, Conrad W. Mund, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17th, Fourth regiment, Thomas Morley, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17th, battery A, Twenty-sixth brigade, Joseph Fleschman, captain, declined.

April 17th, Ninety-sixth regiment, Louis Francke, quartermaster, absence from district.

April 17th, Eighty-second regiment, John Jay Gallup, captain, physical disability.

April 17th, Forty-ninth regiment, Harry Southard, captain, removed from district.

April 17th, First regiment infantry, Charles Child, captain, declined.

April 17th, Twenty-ninth brigade, Wm. S. Farnell, brigadier-general, impaired health.

April 17th, Fourteenth regiment, Philip F. Brennan, first lieutenant, removed from district.

April 17th, Second regiment, Andrew V. Rea, adjutant, term of service expired.

April 17th, Seventy-first regiment, Oliver Libby, major, term of service expired.

April 17th, Third regiment cavalry, Henry Munker, second lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17th, Third regiment cavalry, Peter H. Reppenhagen, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 17th, Third regiment cavalry, Charles Wolf, captain, term of service expired.

April 17th, Seventy-seventh regiment, Thomas Norton, lieutenant-colonel, declined.

April 17th, Ninetieth regiment, Wm. McRae, colonel, removed from district.

April 17th, Ninetieth regiment, J. E. Mack, adjutant, absence from district.

April 17th, Ninety-fifth regiment, Charles L. Halberstadt, captain, declined.

HISTORY OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

A Rebel report of the defences of Mobile, Alabama, narrates the eventful history of a torpedo boat, as follows:

One very remarkable vessel of this sort was constructed in Mobile, and sent by rail to Charleston, where it was used against the Federal fleet.

It was built of boiler iron, was about thirty five feet long, and was manned by a crew of nine men, eight of whom worked the propeller by hand. The ninth steered the boat and regulated her movements below the surface of the water. She could be submerged at pleasure to any desired depth, or could be propelled upon the surface. In smooth, still water her movements were exactly controlled, and her speed was about four knots. It was intended that she should approach any vessel lying at anchor, pass under her keel, and drag after her a floating torpedo, which would explode on striking the side or bottom of the ship attacked.

She could remain submerged more than half an hour without inconvenience to the crew.

Soon after her arrival in Charleston, Lieutenant Payne, of the Confederate navy, with eight others, volunteered to attack the Federal fleet with her. While preparing for their expedition the swell of a passing steamer caused the boat to sink suddenly, and all hands, except Lieutenant Payne, who was at the moment standing in the open hatchway, perished. She was soon raised and again made ready for service. Lieutenant Payne again volunteered to command her. While lying near Fort Sumter she capsized and again sunk in deep water, drowning all hands except her commander and two others.

Being again raised and prepared for action, Mr. Aunley, one of the constructors, made an experimental cruise in her in Cooper river. While submerged at great depth, from some unknown cause she became unmanageable, and remained for many days on the bottom of the river, with her crew of nine dead men.

A fourth time was the boat raised, and Lieutenant Dixon, of Mobile, of the Twenty-first Volunteers, with eight others, went out of Charleston harbor in her and attacked and sunk the Federal steamer *Housatonic*.

Her mission at last accomplished, she disappeared forever with her crew. Nothing is known of their fate, but it is believed they went down with the enemy.

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II.—The Honorable Frederick Lovell.

III.—Brune Aux Yeux Bleus.

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